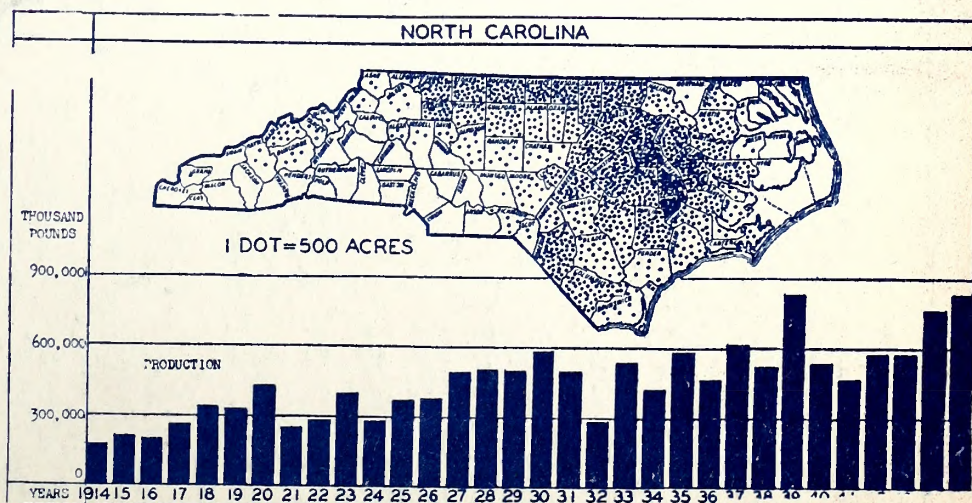
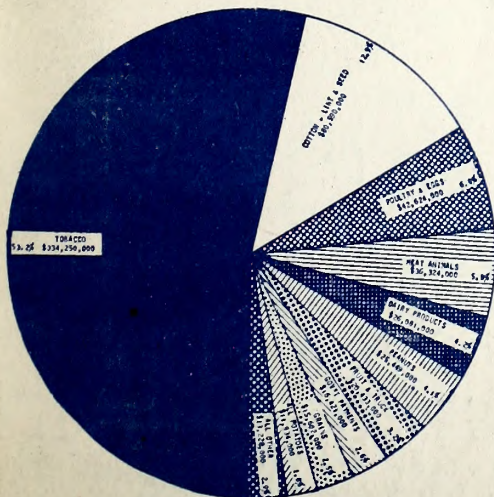
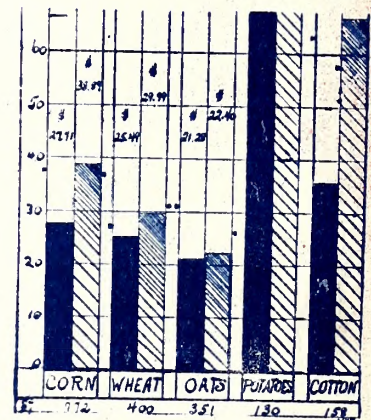
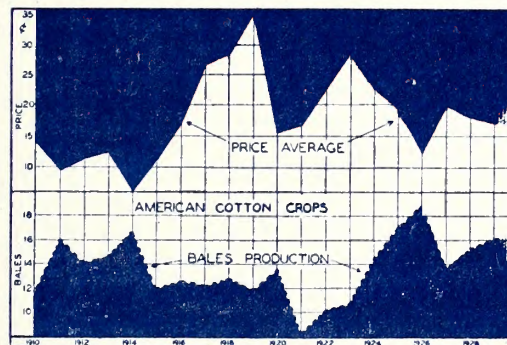
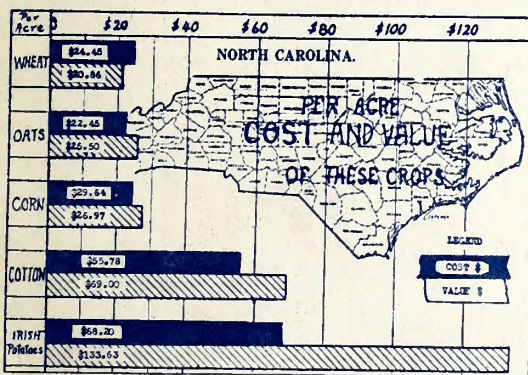


AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1949

PER ACRE COST AND VALUE OF FIVE CROPS





A SHOW OF HANDS

By PHILIP JEROME CLEVELAND

THERE were many brothers and sisters, and so, when her mother died, she, as the eldest, took over management of the household. To do it, she had to leave school and work almost from dawn to midnight.

Her greatest pleasure was in seeing the long file of youngsters go happily to lessons and church, their faces scrubbed and shining, their clean clothes neatly patched, from a home she kept spotless and cheerful. And then, just when the youngest was ready to go out into the world, the substitute mother became gravely ill.

She sent for the pastor and told him she was afraid she might die.

"What will I say when I'm asked what right I have to come into heaven?" she inquired anxiously. "I couldn't get to church or pray much . . ." Her rough, calloused, work-redened hands picked at the white coverlet.

The pastor lifted them gently, and said:

"You won't need to say anything, just show God your hands."

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORTING SERVICE—RALEIGH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

W. F. Callander, Assistant Chief

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Frank Parker, Agricultural Statistician in Charge

GRAPHIC ISSUE

RALEIGH, AUGUST 1949

NUMBER 91

PURPOSE

The purpose is to illustrate ideas. This issue is to provide visual locations, comparisons, densities, and other pictured evaluations that may be more effective and interesting than are statistical reading matters.

The Graphics

VISION

Getting the picture is the key to understanding. Curiosity is the key to interest. If any feature is not clear, why not write? If you have an idea you want to illustrate, then why not do so, or ask?

NORTH CAROLINA'S OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES PROMOTE FAIR TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS

Ever since Civil War days, when unscrupulous speculators tried to turn upset conditions in the farm produce market to their advantage, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been putting out official crop reports. These reports give the estimated acreages planted to the various crops, prospective crop yields and production, stocks of all crops and numbers of livestock on hand and other agricultural facts

such as corn and wheat. Reports on the speculative crops are sent to Washington in envelopes addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture. As they come to the Secretary's office, they are dropped into a metal mail box that can be unlocked only with two keys - one held by the Secretary of Agriculture, or his representative, and the other by the chairman of the Crop Reporting Board. On the day set for the release of a crop report, a representative of the

Index Inside Back Cover

See Page 43

North Carolina's Farm Facts Services.

By having printed publications prepared in anticipation of community needs, maximum and prompt services are facilitated concerning current conditions.

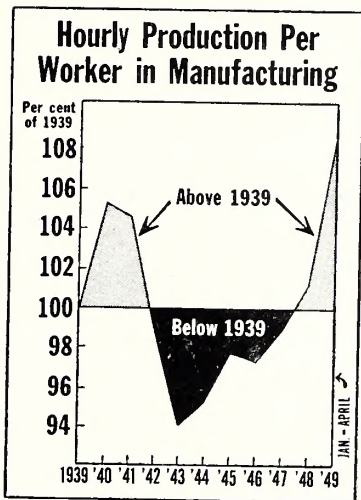
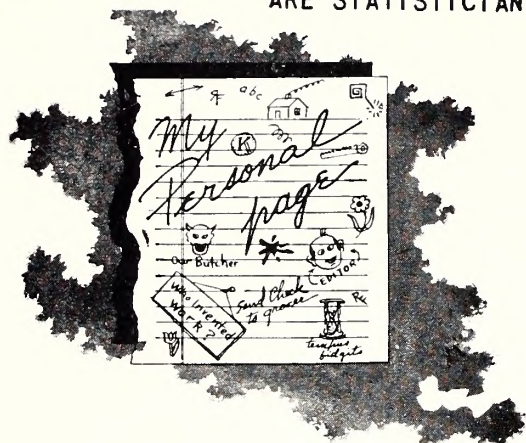
The sample headings of report schedules and releases shown on pages 40 and 41, offer only a slight idea of the different reports developed yearly. These are contributed to by more than 30,000 volunteer reporters, not including the farm census.

All service agencies require working material or facts for their program planning, whether it be industry, banking, politicians, preachers or agricultural workers.

Dr. Clyde Erwin, State Superintendent of Schools, often mentions how he is enabled to do his work so much more effectively through the statistical information he constantly uses, including farm facts.

Statistics are used primarily for estimating unknown or unmeasurable quantities. The accuracy depends on the reliability of the judgments and methods employed.

ARE STATISTICIANS IMPRACTICAL, UNREALISTIC CREATURES?



My Dear Skeptical Reader of This Page of odd and seemingly unrelated graphics.



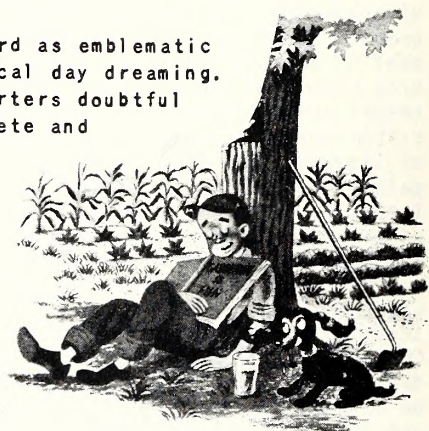
"Exactly—a transfusion."



It perhaps exemplifies what you regard as emblematic of a theoretical statistician's impractical day dreaming. There is the personal doodling; the reporters doubtful estimates; attempted transfusions; obsolete and uninteresting conditions; day dreaming; theoretical "worker" graphs; doubtful ability; and complex graphs; If then this is your idea, many opportunities have probably passed you by—often.

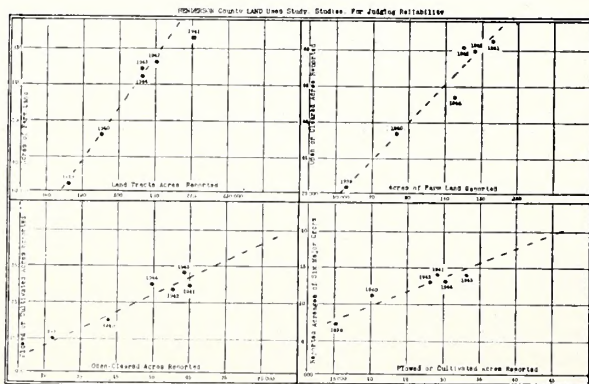
ARE YOU A **GENIUS**???

Your very humble servant and statistician for the great state of N. C.

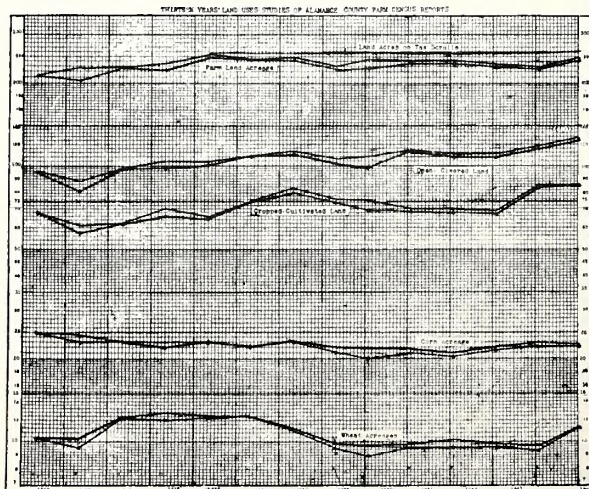


STUDIES USED FOR COUNTY FARM CENSUS ADJUSTMENTS

CHART FOR DETERMINING RELIABILITY OF HENDERSON COUNTY REPORTED LAND USES



1932 TO 1945 LAND USES REPORTED FOR ALAMANCE COUNTY

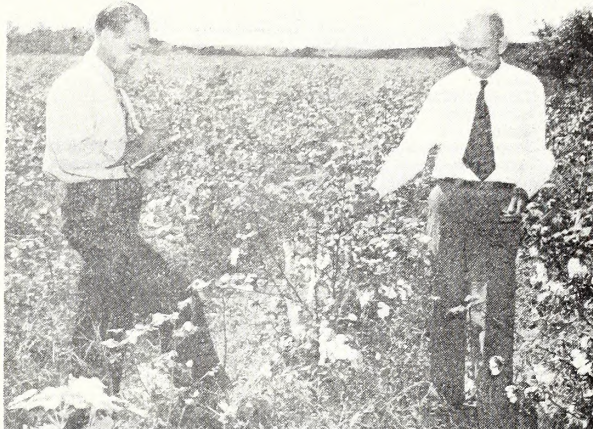


NORTH CAROLINA'S CROP REPORTS PROMOTE FAIR TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS

5



1. The statistician must keep in touch with both growers and their crops.



2. Actual cotton boll counts are made in cotton fields.



3. Close study is essential for evaluating prospects



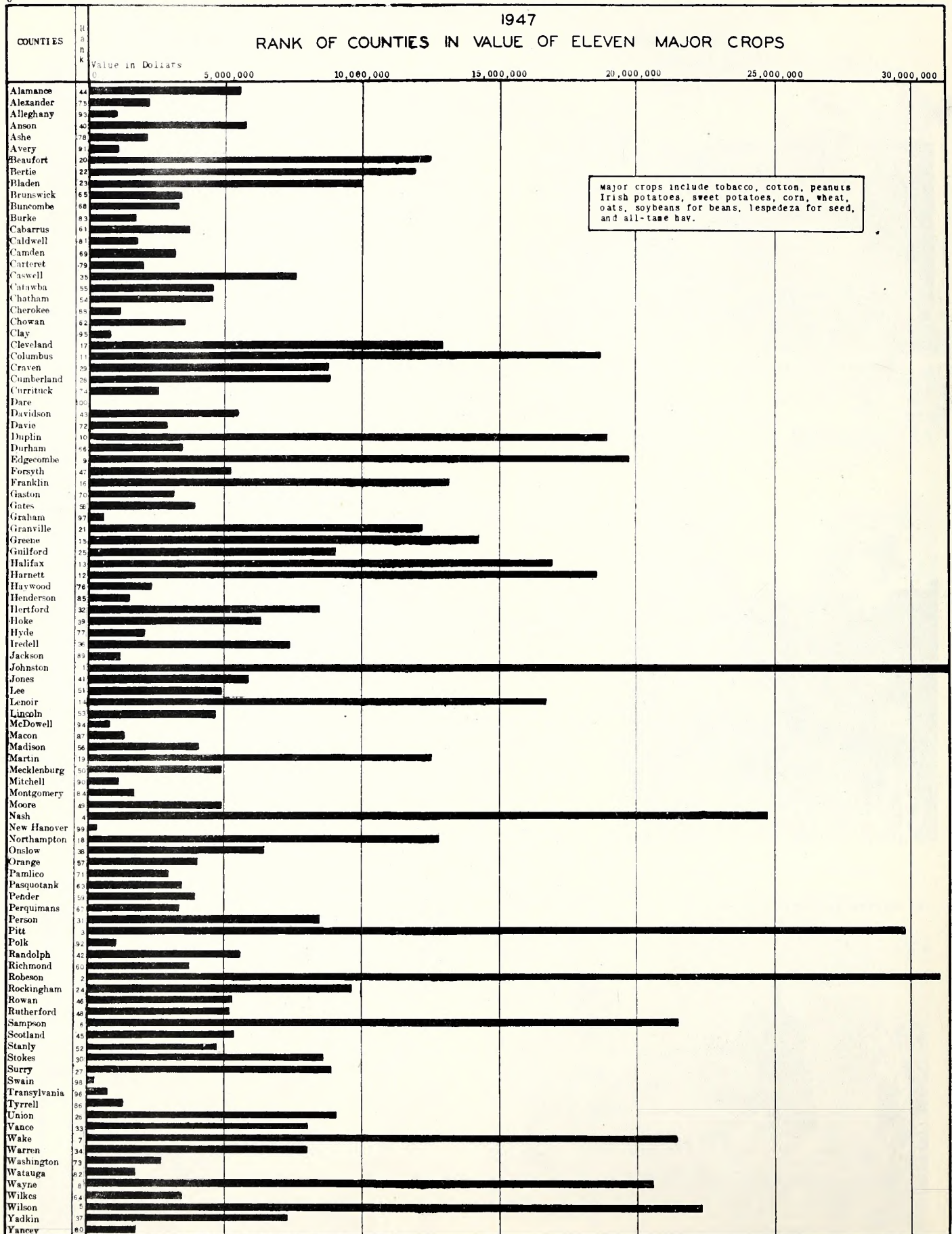
4. The FAO Committee of the United Nations studied North Carolina's office and field methods.

5. Seeing and handling the crop is important



6. The statistician has long used the crop meter to "measure" his field estimates.

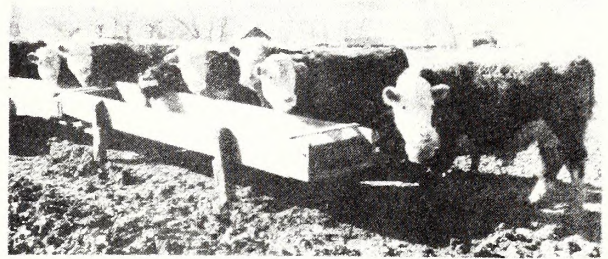




NORTH CAROLINA'S LIVESTOCK REPORTS PROMOTE FAIR TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS



1. Actual Farm Conditions are basic conditions



2. Not all steers are as perfect as these

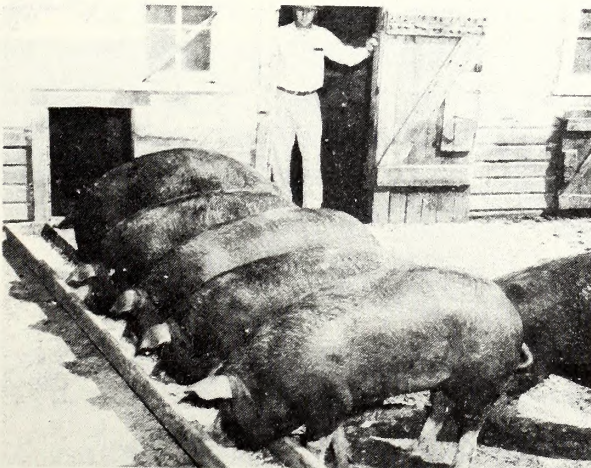


3. Chicks require long hours and good care



4. Inside the dairy house, is a part of the study

5. Marketing conditions determine the prices received.



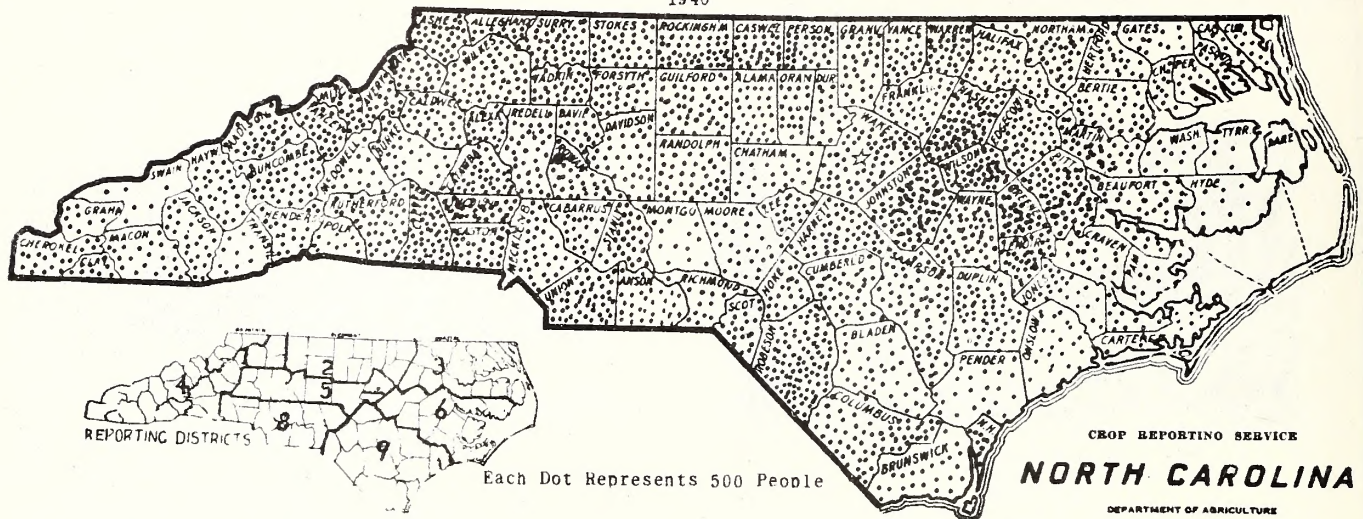
6. Close studies of pigs grown and growers help.



People Activities

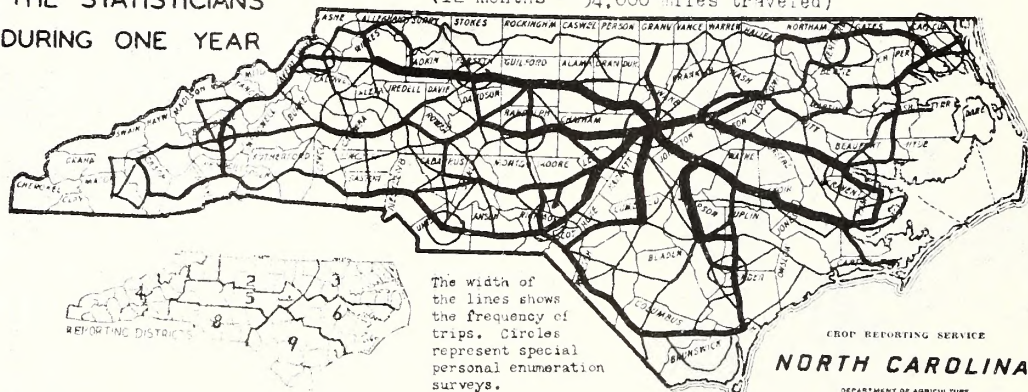
FARM POPULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

1940



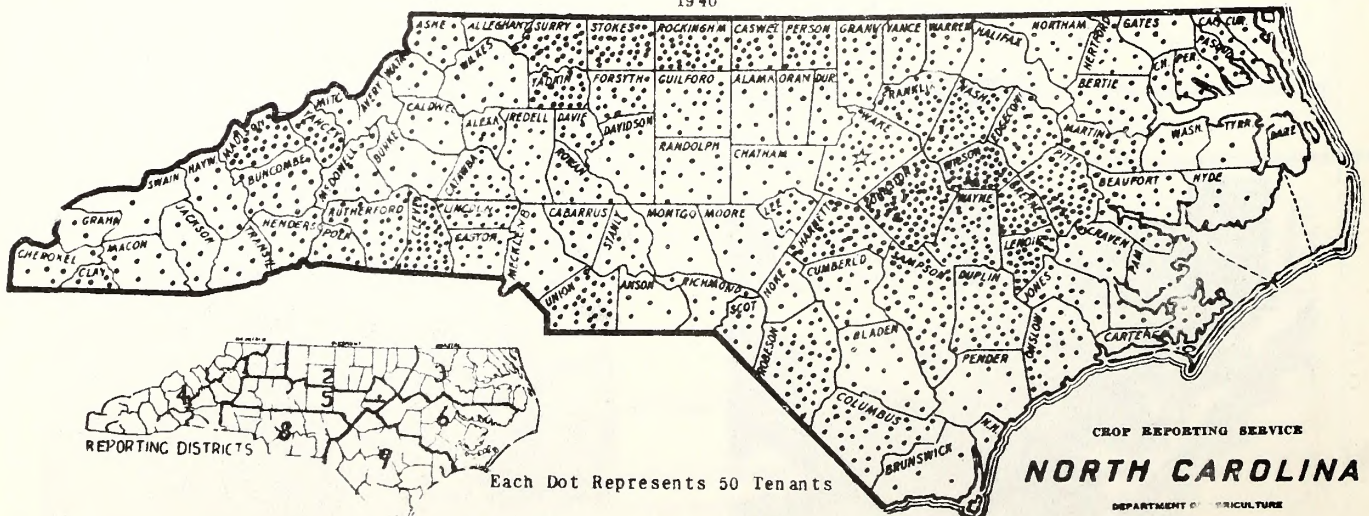
Field Investigations by Statisticians
(12 months = 34,000 miles traveled)

WHERE THE STATISTICIANS
WENT DURING ONE YEAR



ALL TENANTS

1940



HOW REPORTERS ESTIMATES ARE HANDLED

9

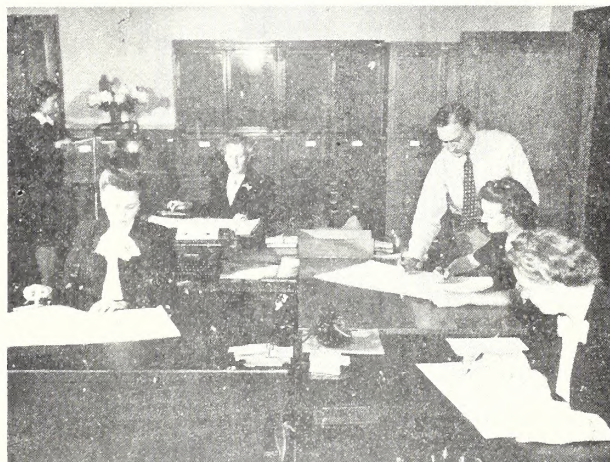


1. The volunteer reporter carefully fills out his schedules, after his wife reminds him at meal time.

2. Records of cotton and tobacco sales are used as factual checks, to hold the estimates in line



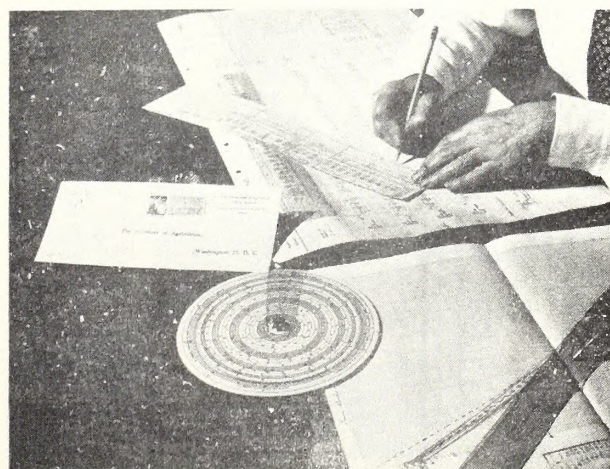
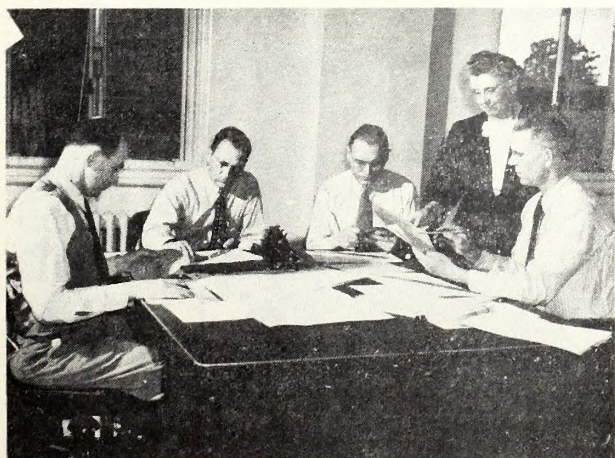
3. In the statistician's office there is always plenty for all - by the thousands of reports.



4. Computing the listing sheets for the technical review is always a rush job to meet deadline.

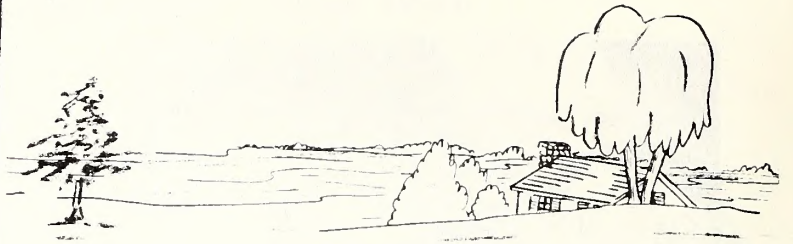
5. Then the statisticians analyze the many indications with charts and graphs

6. Before the all too soon deadline hour all of the work must be assembled, including comments and mailed to the U. S. Crop Reporting Board.



COUNTY FARM SURVEY

The source is from local farmers' judgments.
The usage is through county leaders.
Thus, it comes from and is returned to the county.
The State serves as the clearing house.



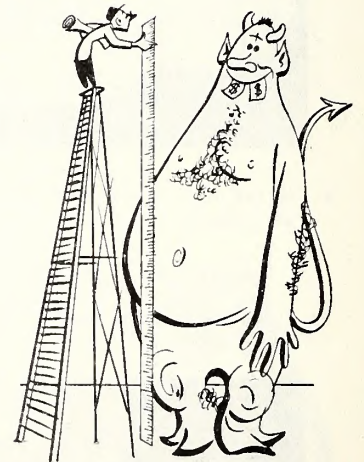
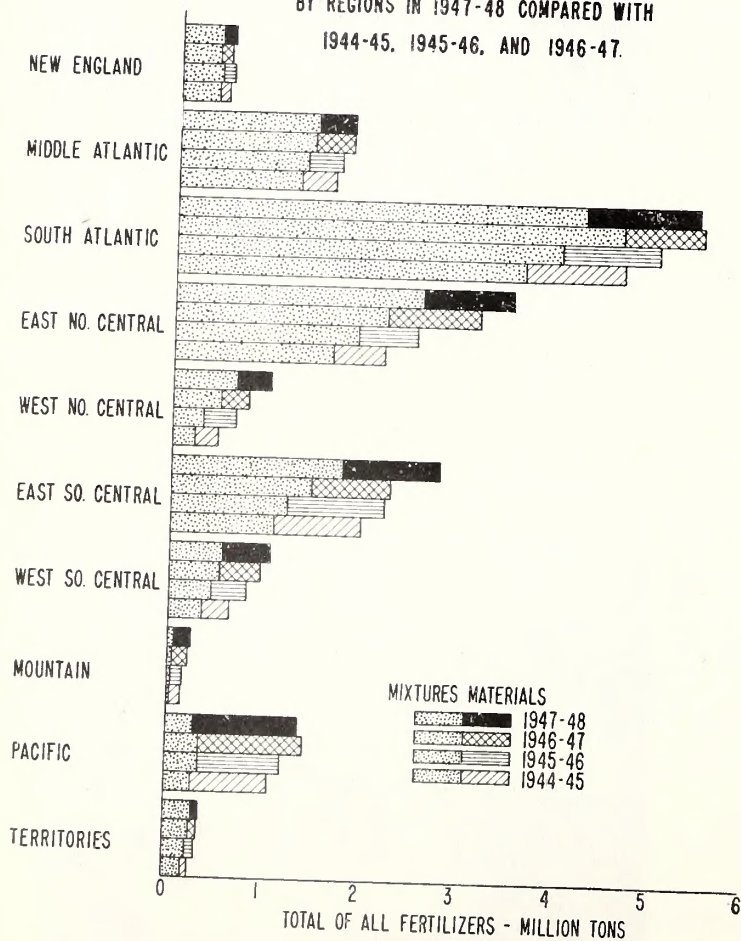
Purposes And Policies



FIGURE 1

FERTILIZER SHIPMENTS

BY REGIONS IN 1947-48 COMPARED WITH
1944-45, 1945-46, AND 1946-47.



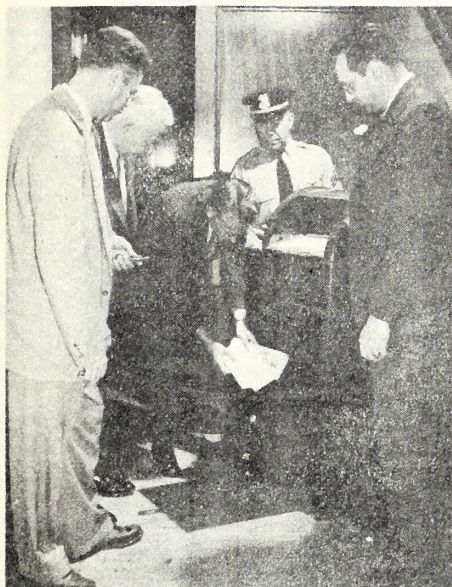
how they measure

THE COST OF LIVING

$$R_i = \frac{\sum q_o P_i}{\sum q_o P_o}$$

THE WASHINGTON CROP REPORTING BOARD WORK

11



1. The state statisticians' reports are taken from the locked mail box to the Secretary of Agriculture's office and under guard taken to the offices of the Crop Reporting Board

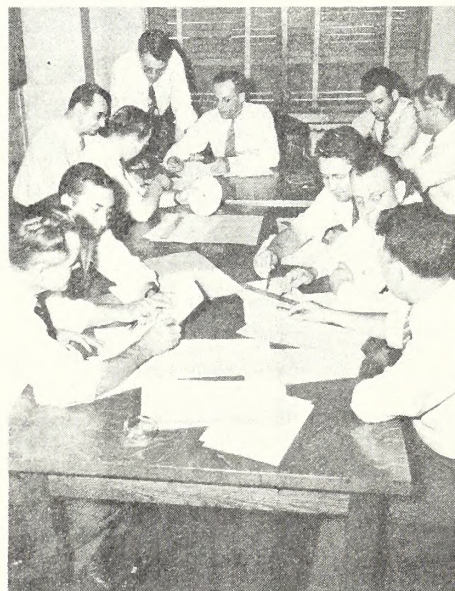
2. Upon entering the report offices, the entrance doors are locked and guarded until the official time of release



3. The state reports are opened by the Board Secretary and handled by expert computers

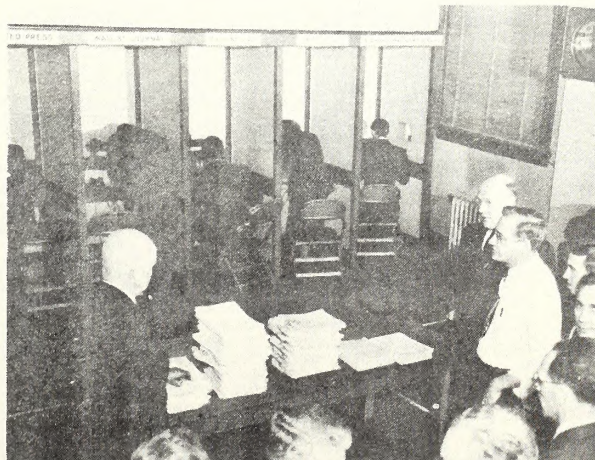


4. As soon as computed the Board members take over, including three or more state statisticians



6. At the exact minute the report is released to the world, Chairman Callander at left, and Agricultural Secretary Brannon at right, with release copy between

5. Upon completion, after a strenuous day, the Secretary of Agriculture reviews the results with the Chairman of the Board and members looking on.

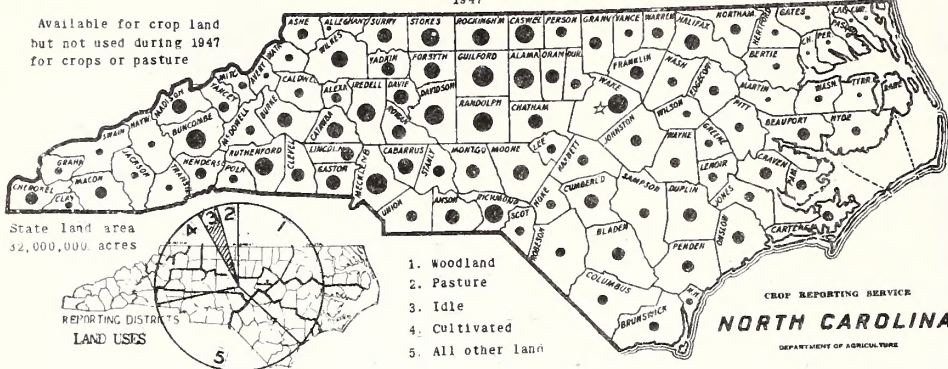


Land Uses

IDLE OPEN LAND

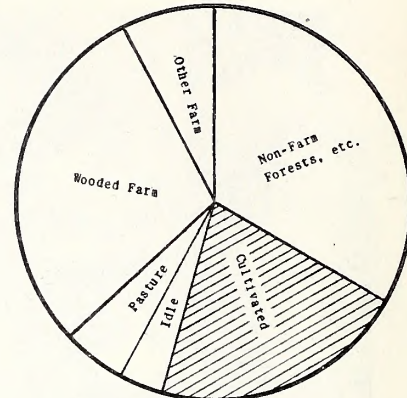
1947

Available for crop land
but not used during 1947
for crops or pasture



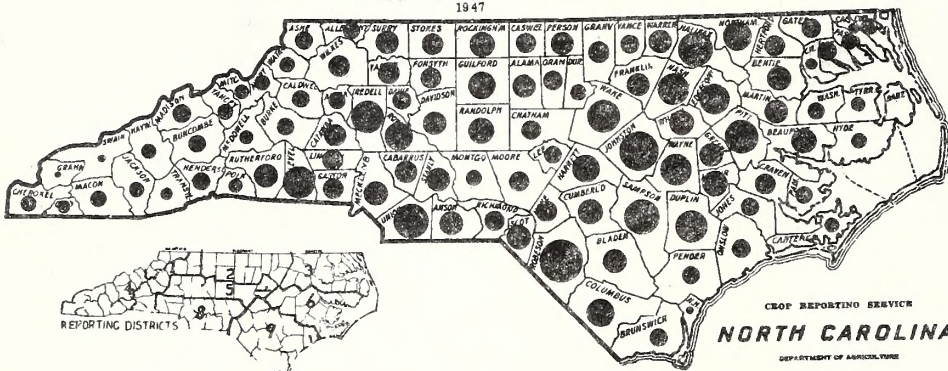
TOTAL LAND UTILIZATION

1947



CULTIVATED LAND

1947



LAND USES

Where and How Much is land used in North Carolina?

While we generally regard the cultivated or cropped part as most important to farmers, woods after all, is a crop. So is good pasture.

Above the pie-graph illustrates the uses. Farm woods are different from forest tracts. The latter are usually in large holdings, and farming has little or no part in them.

Idle land generally offers potentials for usages. This is often true although an early spring crop may have been harvested. Lespedeza has proven this available usage.

Other farm land, includes homesteads, lots, roads, fences, ponds, waste, and even cut-over by some farmers.

The open land usage is illustrated at lower left, where the proportion of important crops are provided, as well as idle and improved pasture lands.

COUNTY DISTRIBUTIONS

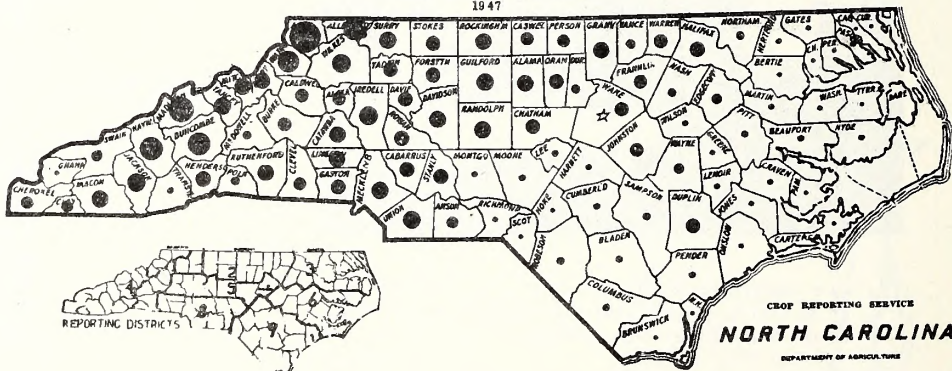
Figures rarely appeal and then one must visualize their relationship. So here the land figures are graphically offered in a way to afford immediate comparison or relationship to each other.

Where and to what extent does idle farm land prevail. Of course the size of the county must be considered when making comparisons, for the larger the county area, the larger the dot will appear, although the proportions may be the same.

The same applies for cultivated, pasture and farm wooded acreages. The mountain and coastal counties have the least cropped land, but good pasture is decidedly in the west with Ashe County leading.

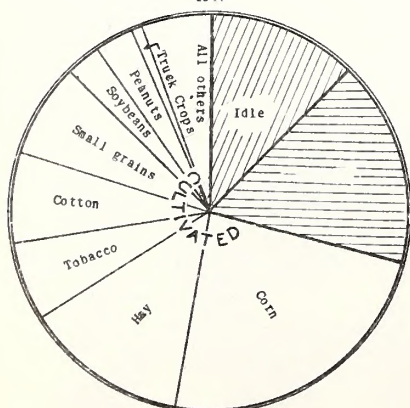
PASTURE LAND

1947



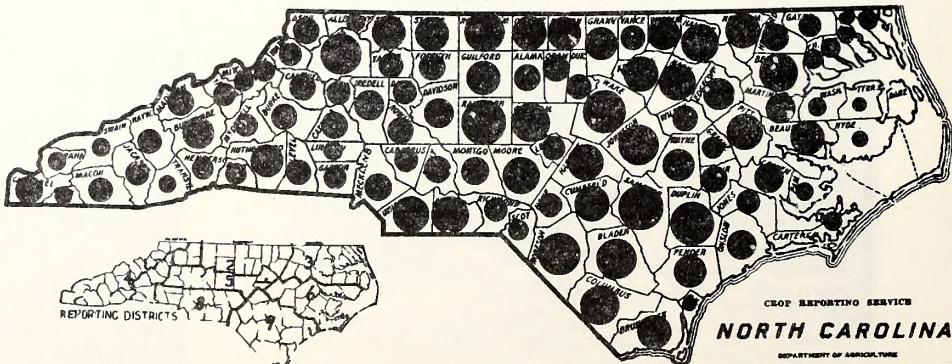
OPEN LAND UTILIZATION

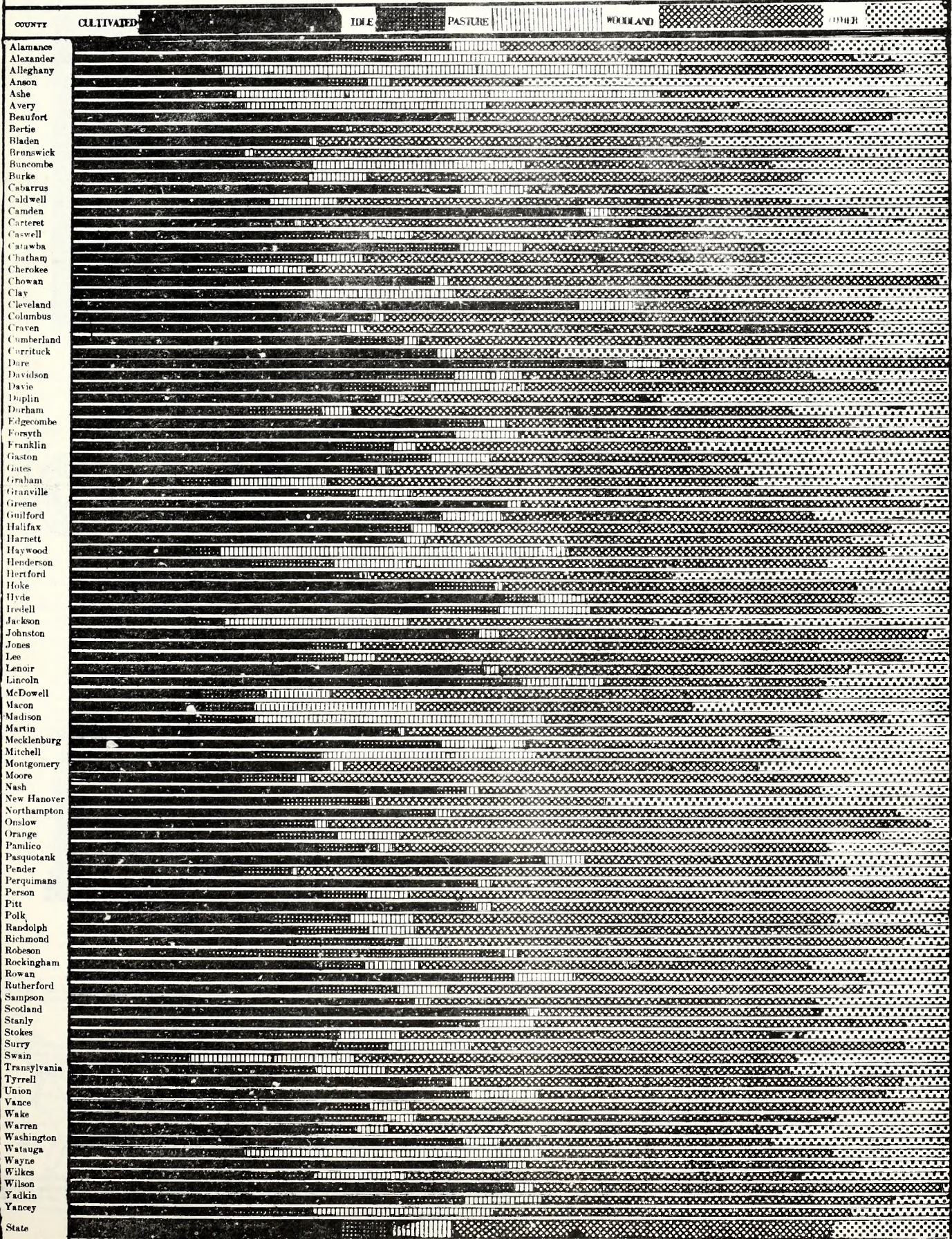
1947



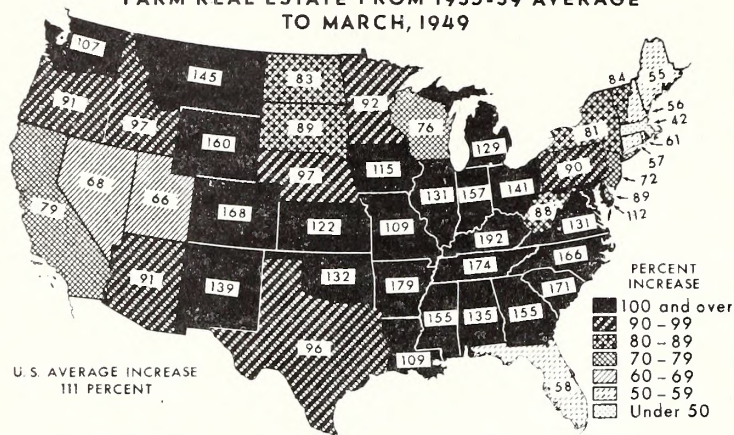
FARM WOODED LAND

1947

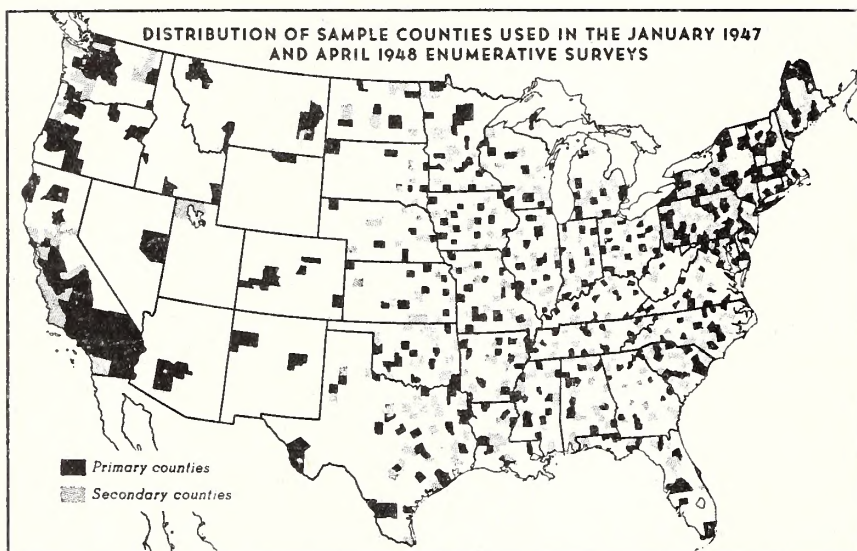




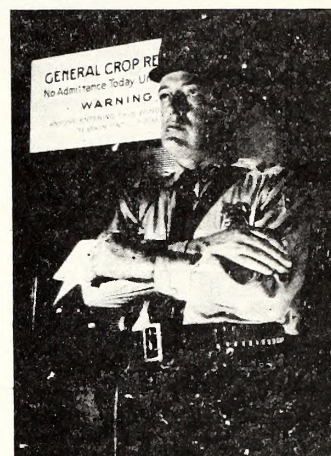
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF
FARM REAL ESTATE FROM 1935-39 AVERAGE
TO MARCH, 1949



DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE COUNTIES USED IN THE JANUARY 1947
AND APRIL 1948 ENUMERATIVE SURVEYS



DOORS ARE GUARDED BY OFFICIAL POLICE



Cooperating
Agencies



Let's Talk It Over

FARM ACCIDENT SURVEY
1948

TOTAL ACCIDENTS IN UNITED STATES

Farm 30.3% All Others 69.7%

TOTAL POPULATION IN UNITED STATES

Farm 46.5% All others 53.5%

TOTAL FARM ACCIDENTS

South Farm 26.6% All Others 73.4%

Northeast Farm 29.5% All Others 70.5%

North Central Farm 37.6% All Others 62.4%

West Farm 40.3% All Others 59.7%

FARM ACCIDENTS IN THE SOUTH

A. 24.4% B. 8.3% C. 12.4% D. 8.3% E. 10.5% F. 4.9% OTHERS OR UNKNOWN 31.2%

- a. Falls of persons
- b. Machines
- c. Animals
- d. Motor Vehicles
- e. Hand tools
- f. Burns

PERCENTAGE OF FARM OWNERSHIP OF MOTORTRUCKS AND TRAILERS,
AND PERCENTAGE OF TONNAGE THAT IS HAULED BY
FARM-OWNED EQUIPMENT, BY REGIONS

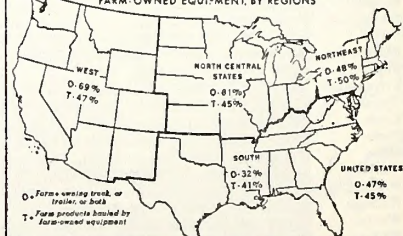
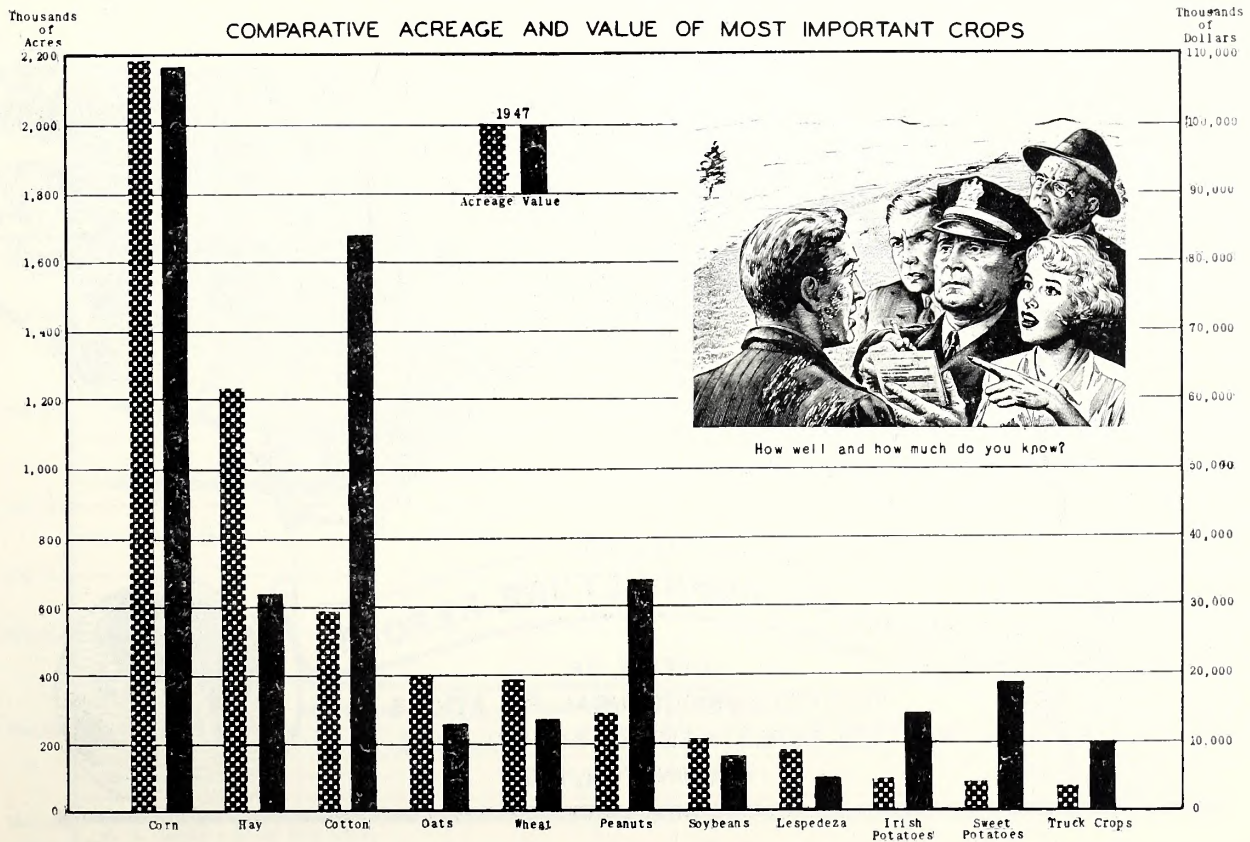
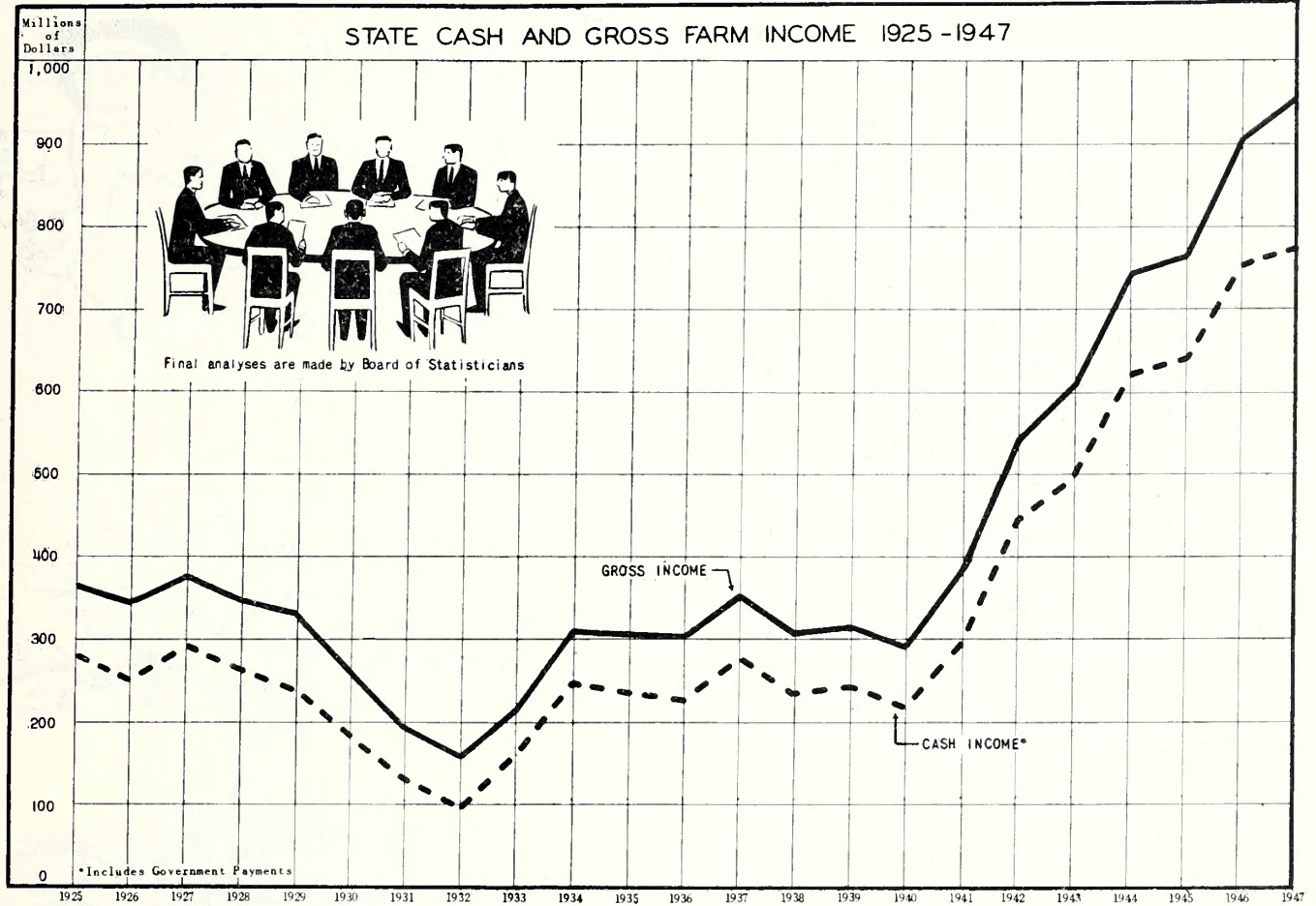


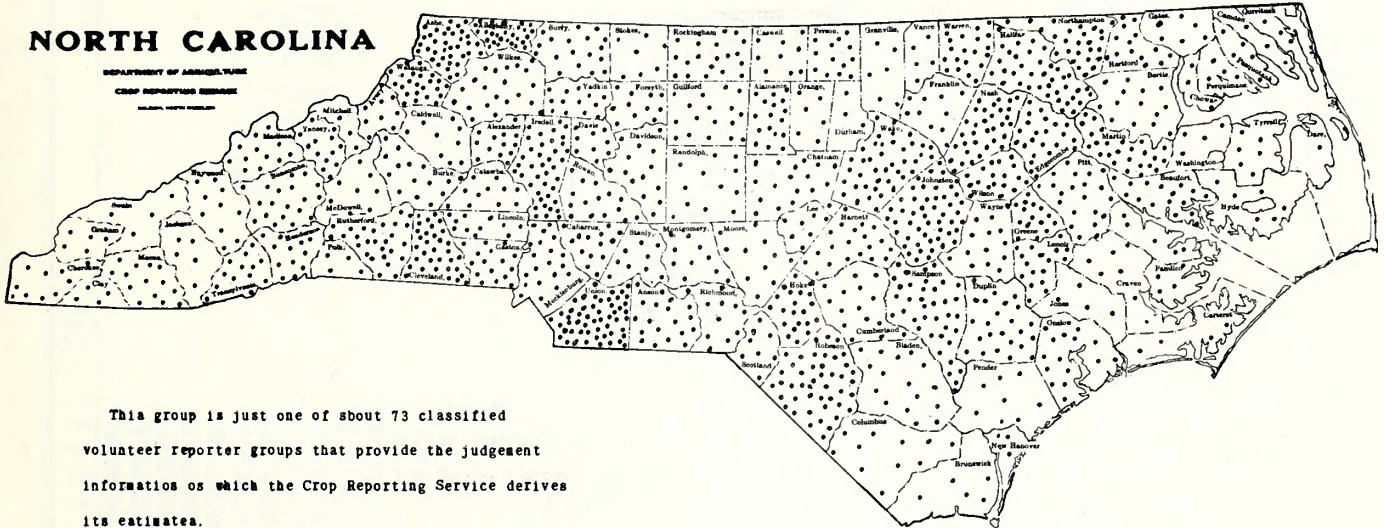
FIGURE 1.—PERCENTAGES OF FARM OWNERSHIP OF MOTOR-
TRUCKS AND TRAILERS AND PERCENTAGE OF TONNAGE
THAT IS HAULED BY FARM-OWNED EQUIPMENT, BY
REGIONS OUTLINED.



MONTHLY GENERAL CROP REPORTERS

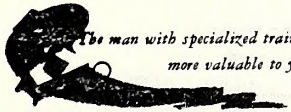
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORTING SERVICE



This group is just one of about 73 classified volunteer reporter groups that provide the judgement information on which the Crop Reporting Service derives its estimates.

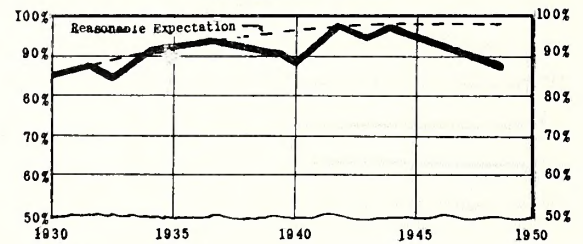
The original facts come from, and are returned to, the county or local users.



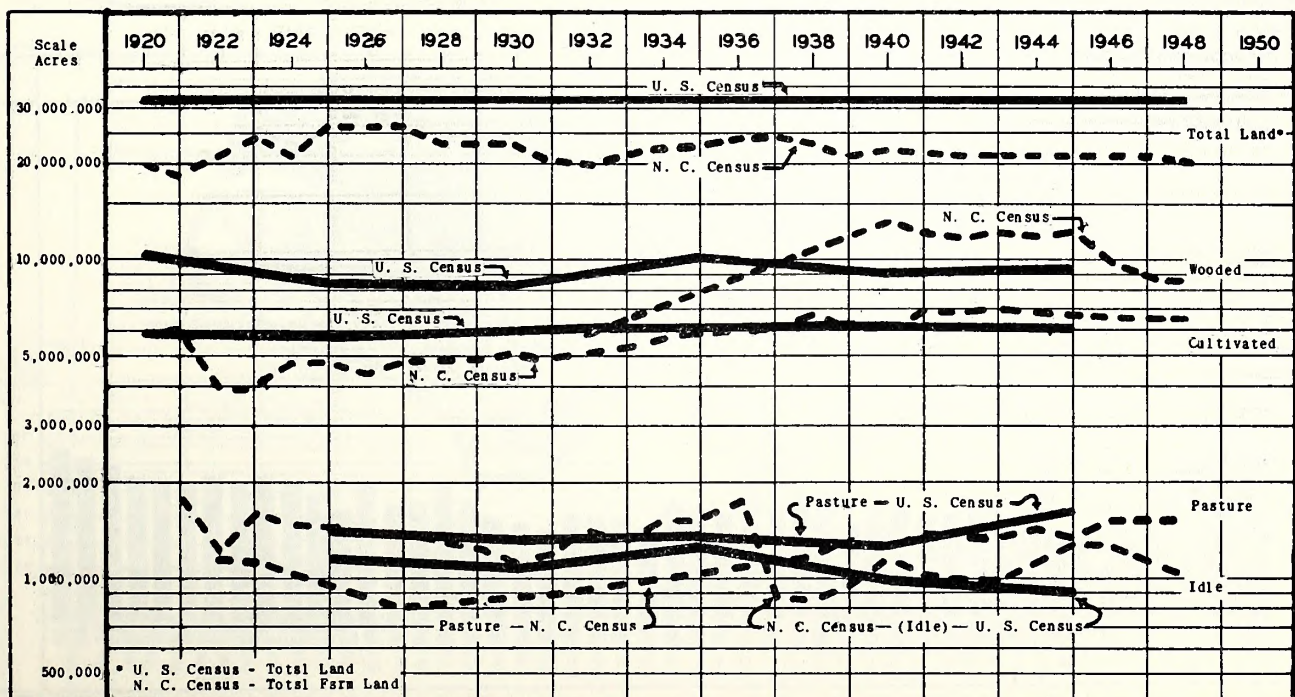
The man with specialized training is likely to be more valuable to you in the long run

DOES BUSINESS EDUCATION PAY?

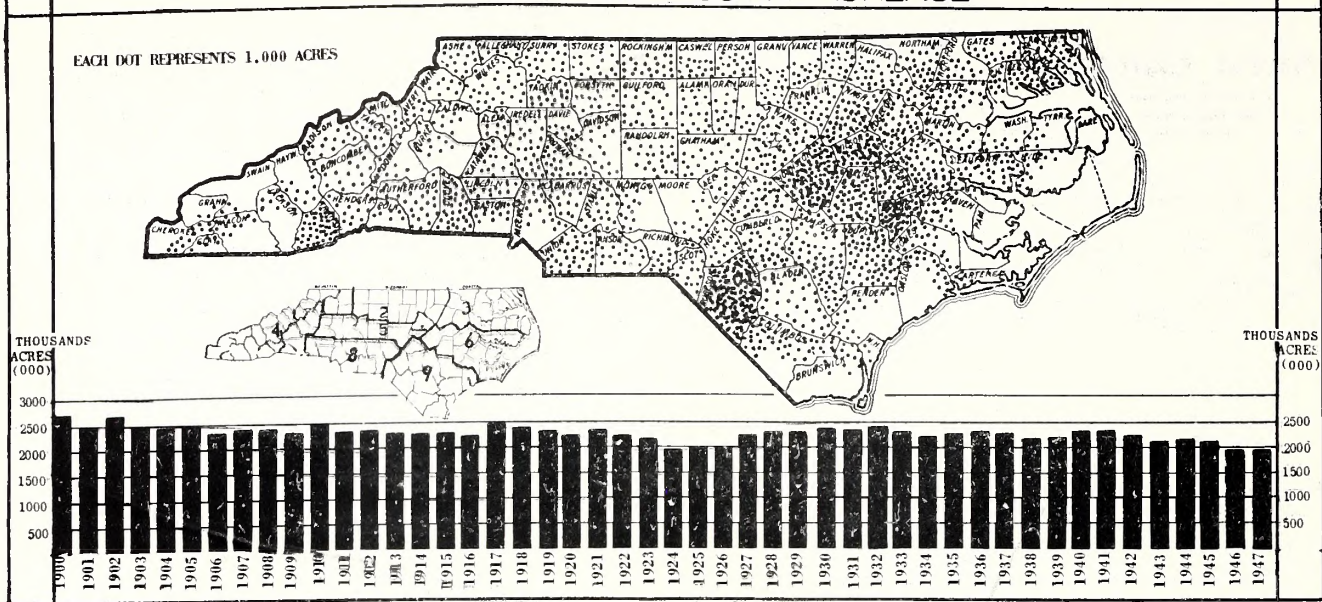
Degree of Completeness of actually reported Farm Census Survey



29 YEARS TREND IN TOTAL STATE FARM LAND USES

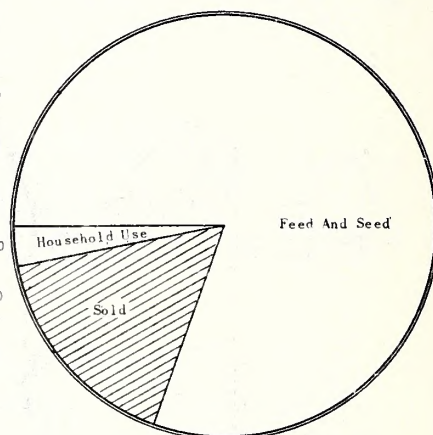
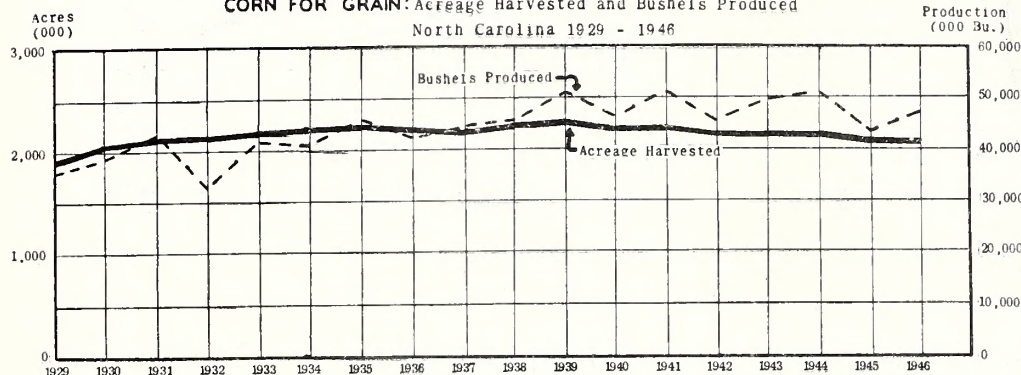


NORTH CAROLINA CORN ACREAGE

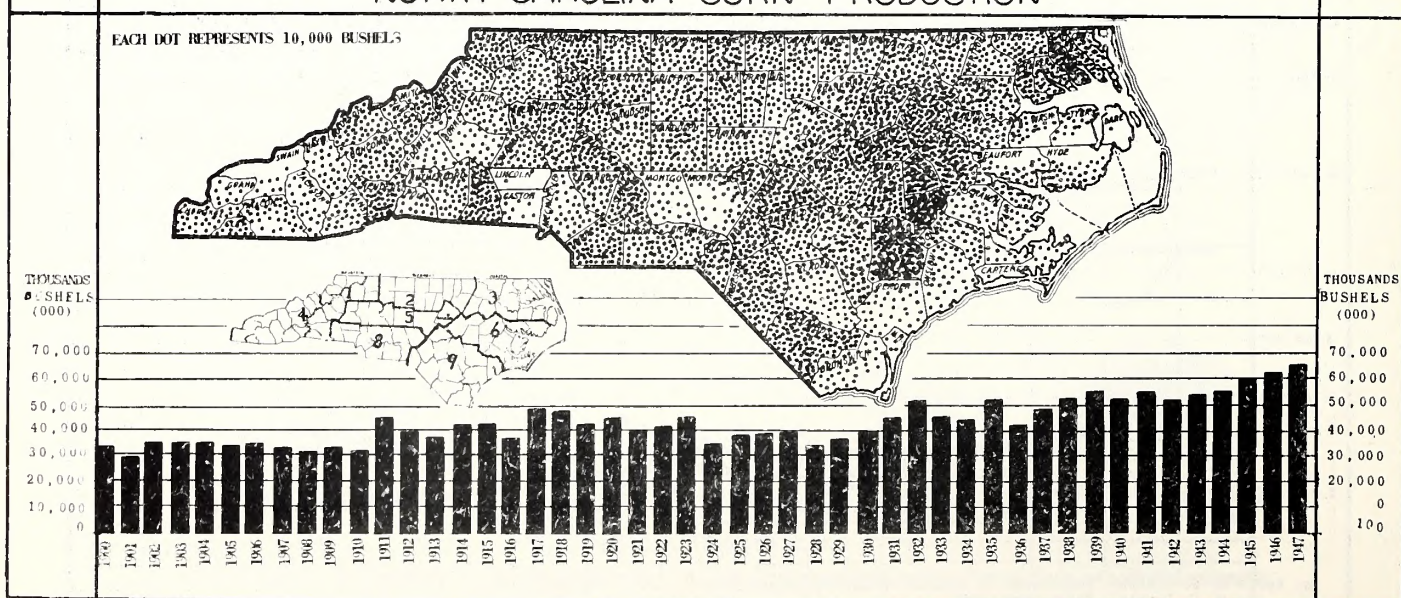


FARM DISPOSITION OF CORN

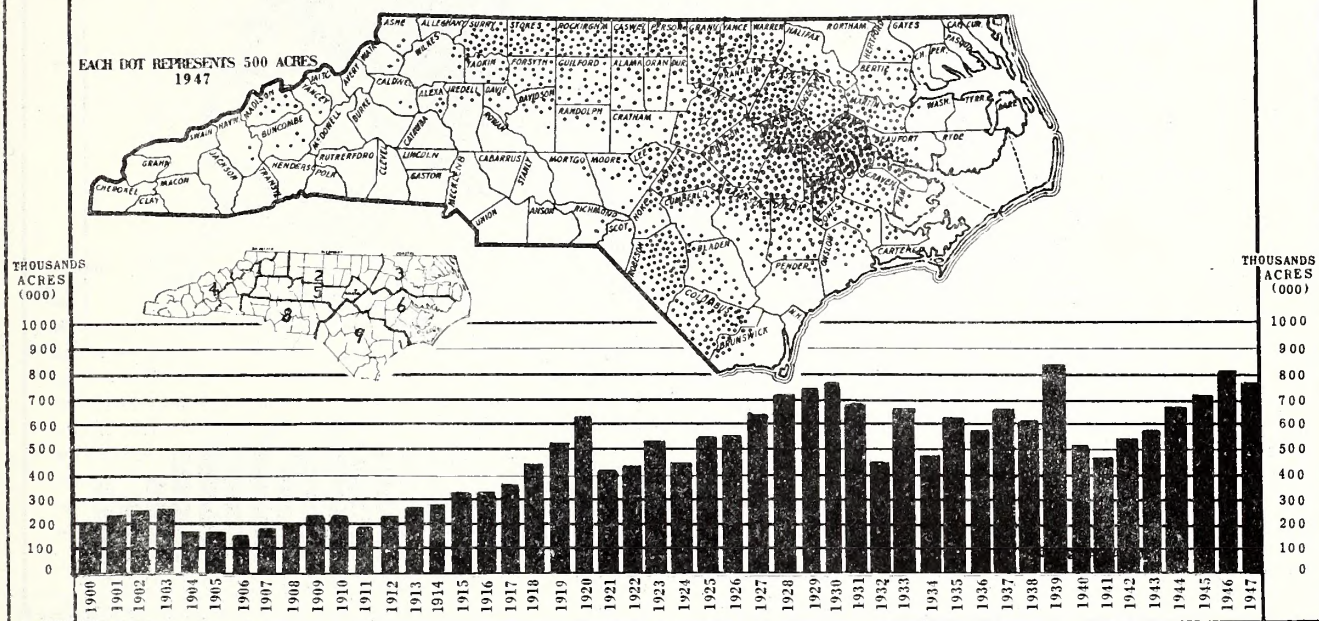
CORN FOR GRAIN: Acreage Harvested and Bushels Produced
North Carolina 1929 - 1946



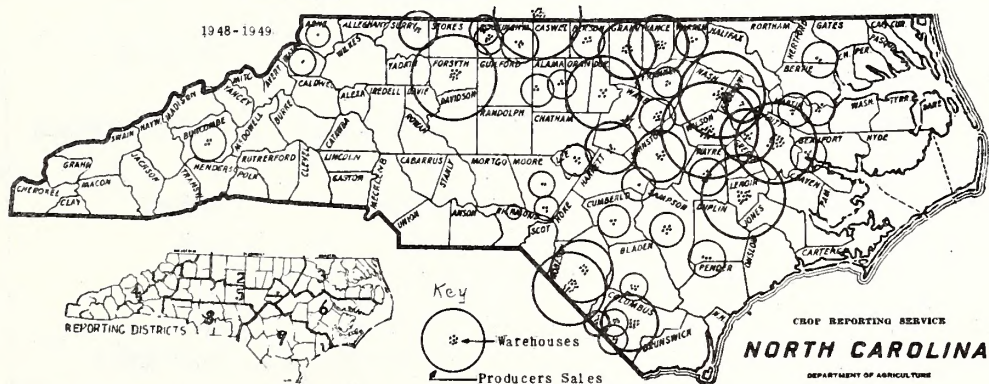
NORTH CAROLINA CORN PRODUCTION



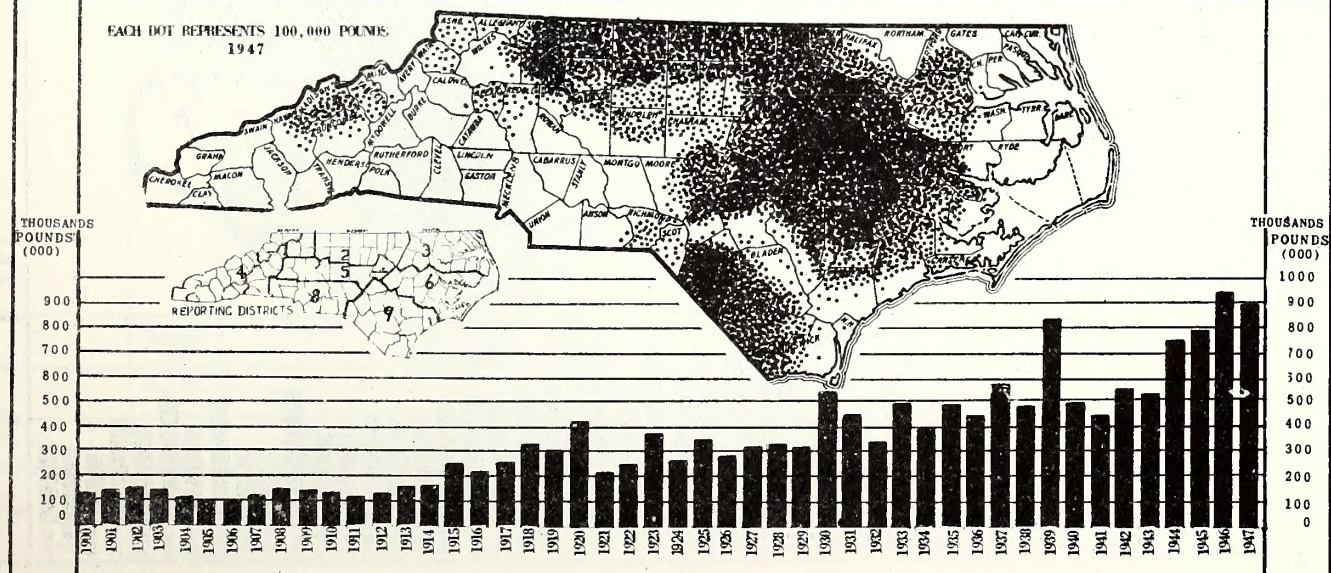
NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO ACREAGE



TOBACCO MARKETS AND WAREHOUSES

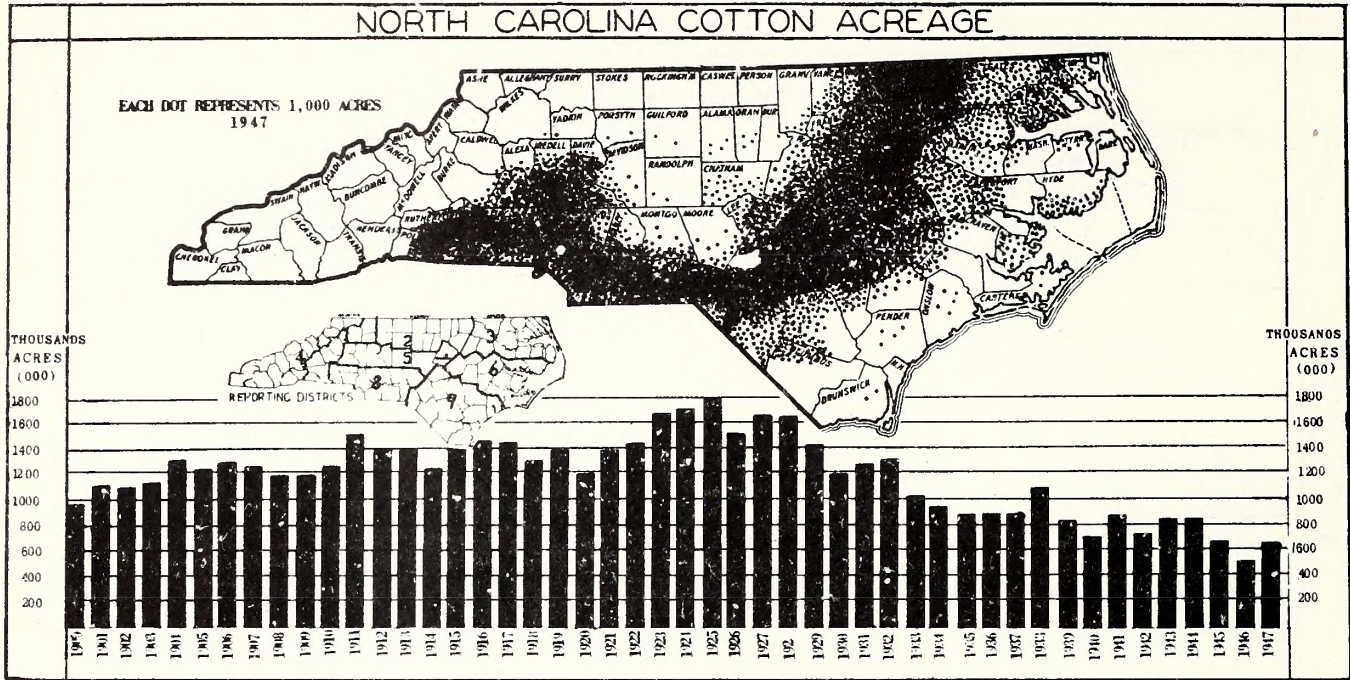


NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO PRODUCTION

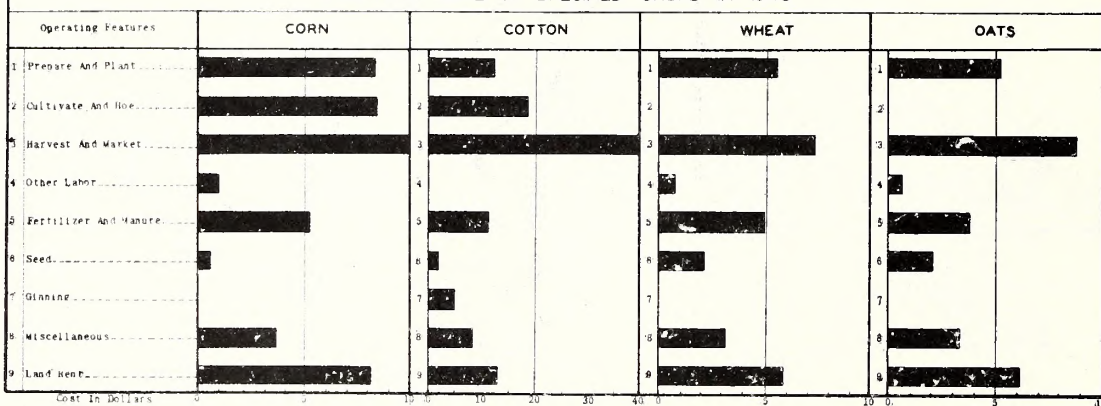


Cotton

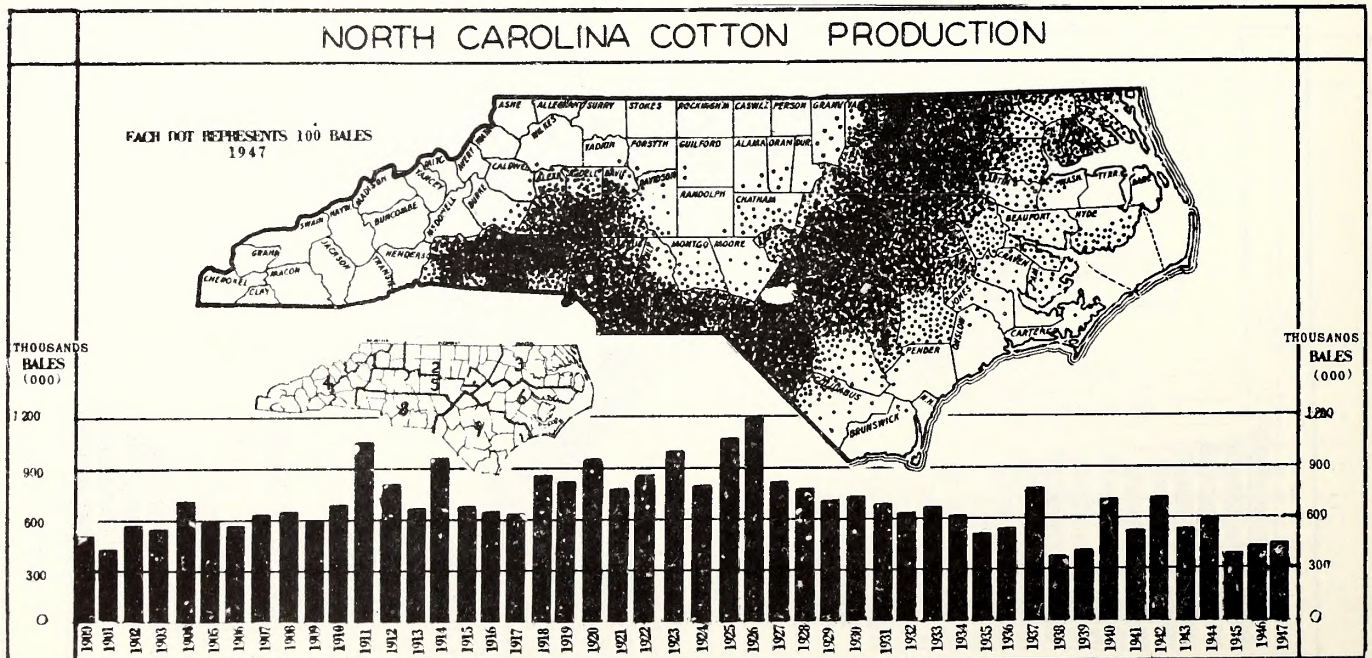
NORTH CAROLINA COTTON ACREAGE

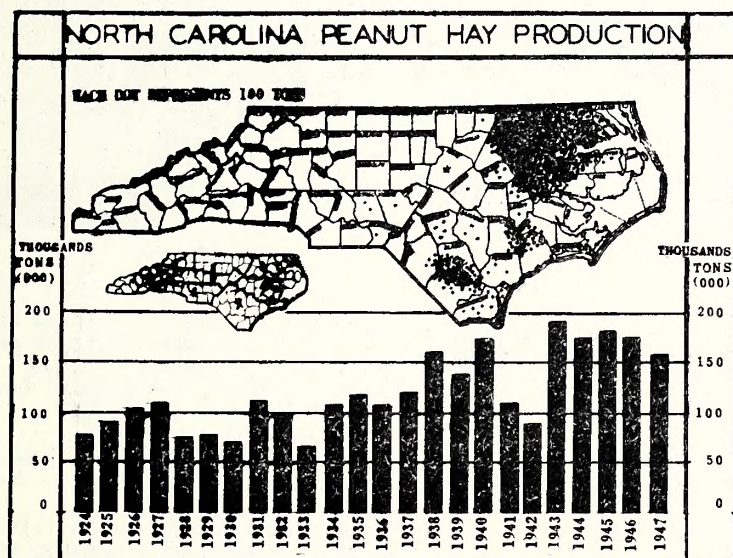
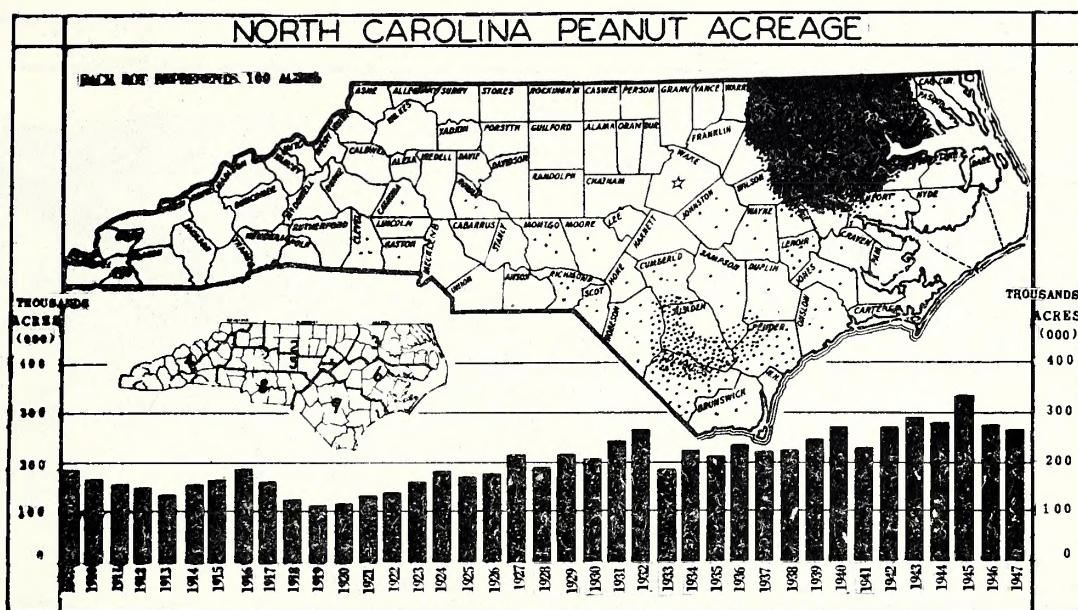


COST PER ACRE OF SPECIFIED CROPS IN 1946

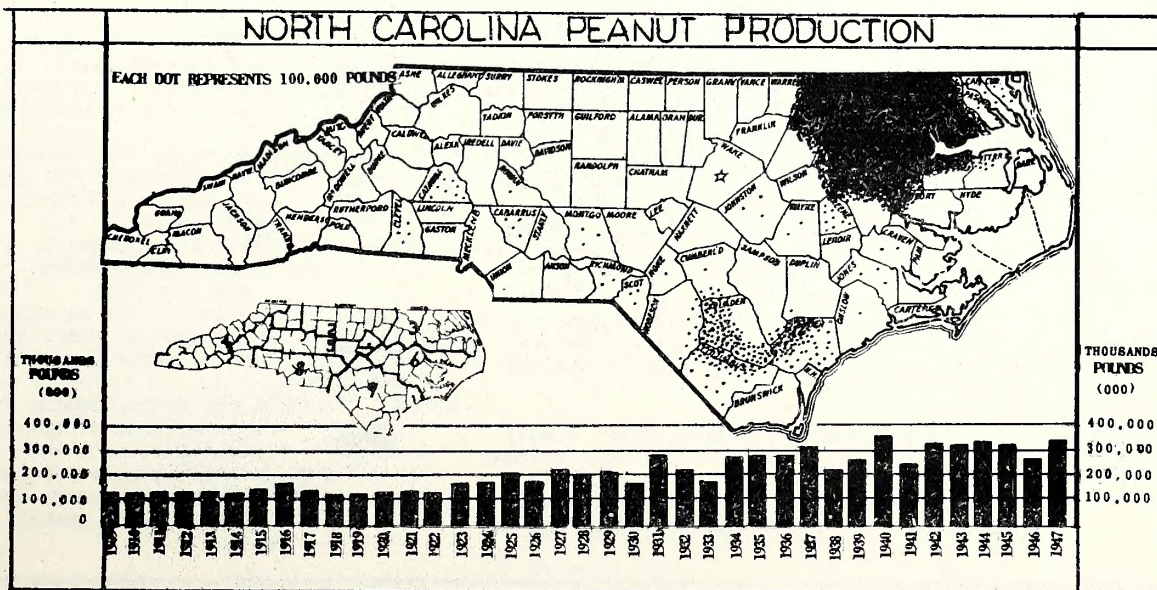
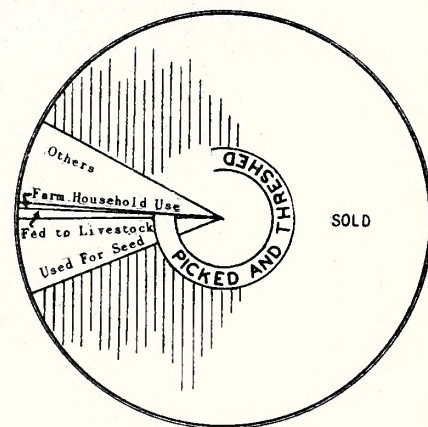


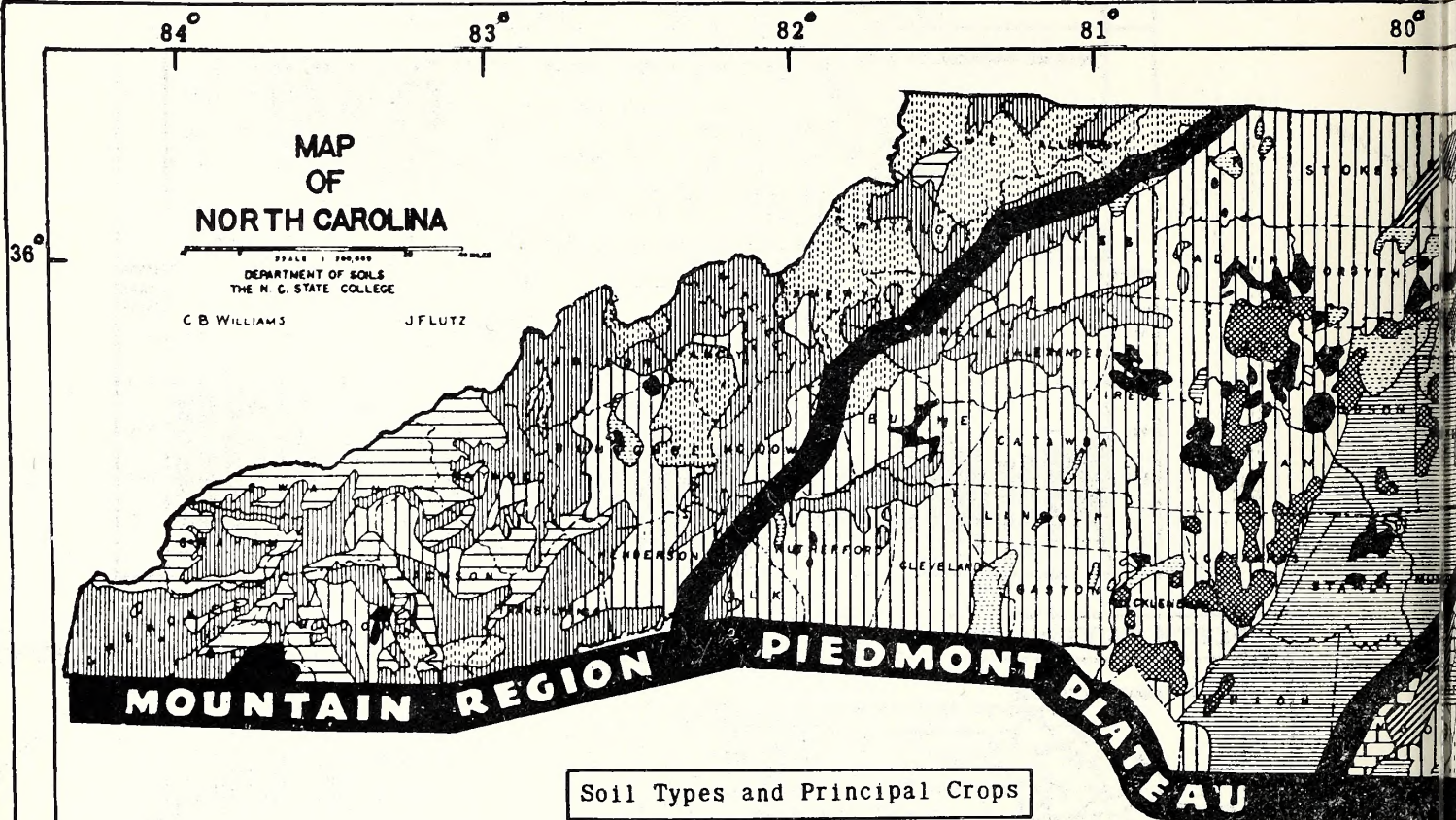
NORTH CAROLINA COTTON PRODUCTION





FARM DISPOSITION OF PEANUTS





- (A) HIGH MOUNTAIN SOILS: Chiefly Ashe, Porters, Ramsey, and Clifton loams; some Altavista and Congaree fine sandy loams to silt loams.
(B) Pasture, hay and forage, cabbage, green beans, white potatoes, corn, apples.



- (A) MOUNTAIN SOILS: Largely Porters, Halewood, Talladega, Fannin, Watauga, and Clifton loams and silt loams; some Altavista and Congaree.
(B) Pasture, hay and forage, small grain, green beans, cabbage, apples, corn.



- (A) BROWNISH-RED INTERMOUNTAIN SOILS: Mainly Halewood, Hayesville, and Fannin loams, clay loams and silt loams; some Altavista and Congaree.
(B) Small grain, corn, vegetables, hay and forage, pasture, apples.



- (AA) RED PIEDMONT SOILS: Principally Cecil, Lloyd, and Yadkin clay loams; some Madison, Hayesville and Halewood loams, Sandy loams and clay loams.
(BB) Wheat, alfalfa, red clover, lespedeza, and grasses for hay; corn; cotton in southern half; pasture; peaches; apples.



- (A) ROUGH, STONY LAND, ROUGH MOUNTAIN LAND.
(B) Forest; not suitable for crops or pasture, except small local areas which are similar to 1.
- (A) SANDY LOAMS FROM CRYSTALLINE ROCKS: Mostly Appling, Helena, Wilkes, Cecil; some Durham, Congaree.
(B) Tobacco, vegetables, sweet potatoes, corn; cotton in southern portion; peaches, apples.



- (A) DARK RED CLAY SOILS: Chiefly Davidson, Mecklenburg, and Lloyd; includes some Clifton and Rabun in Mountains.
(B) Alfalfa, wheat, red clover, lespedeza, barley, corn, pasture.



- (A) BLACK JACK SOILS: Largely Iredell and Mecklenburg loams; some Orange, Enon, Wilkes, and loams to sandy loams.
(B) Grasses for pasture or hay; lespedeza, red clover, wheat, oats, barley; corn; alfalfa in deeper soils; cotton in southern portion.



- (A) SLATE SOILS: Georgeville, Herndon, Alamance, silt loams to silty clay loams.
(B) Small grain, lespedeza, corn, cotton in southern half; pasture; alfalfa on red lands.



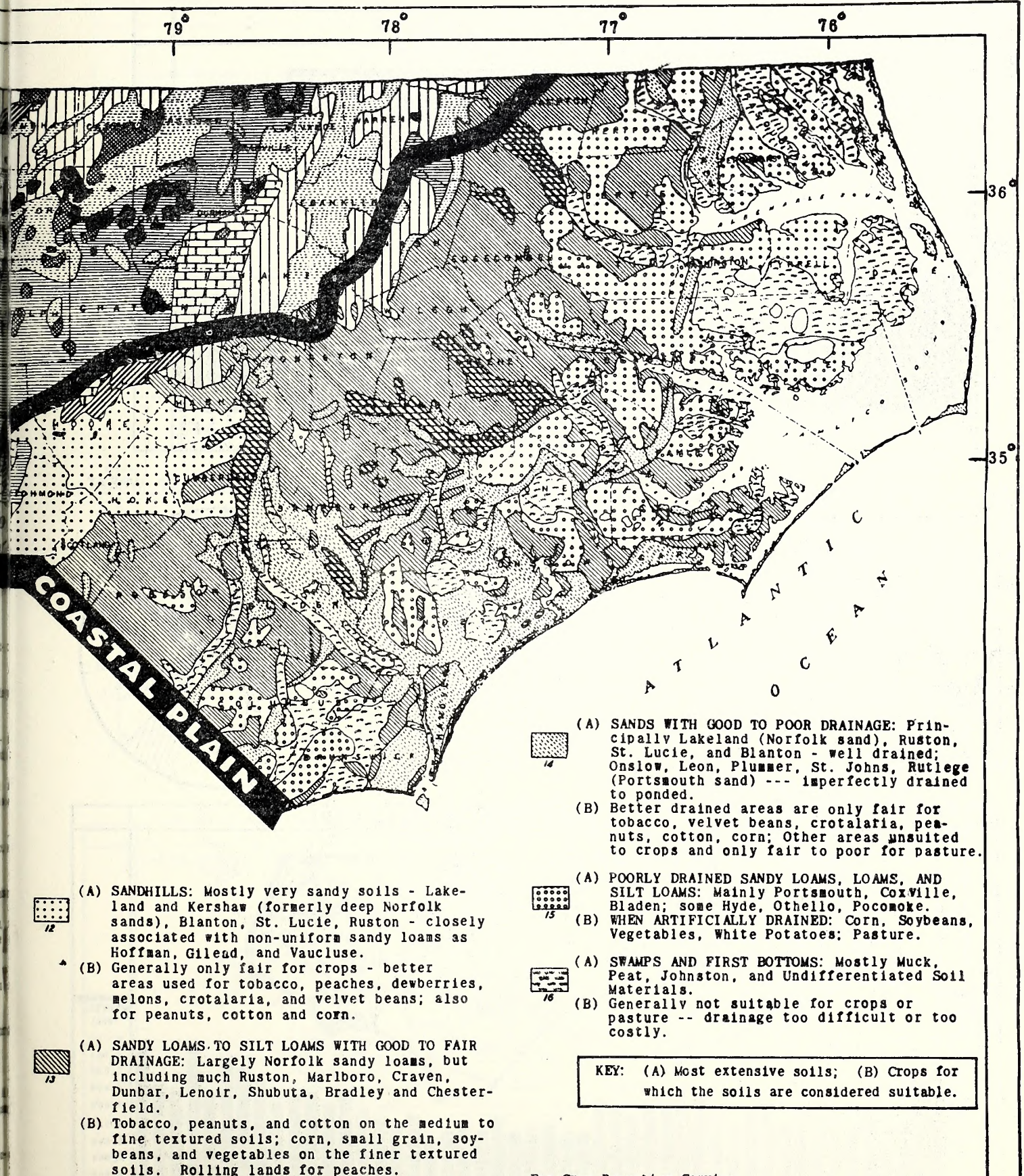
- (A) GRAY SOILS FROM SANDSTONES: Mainly Mayodan, Granville, and Creedmoor sandy loams; some Wadesboro and White Store silt loams to sandy loams.
(B) Tobacco, vegetables, peanuts, corn; cotton in southern portion; peaches.



- (A) RED SOILS FROM SANDSTONES: Mostly White Store and Wadesboro sandy loams to clay loams.
(B) Cotton, small grain, lespedeza, corn.



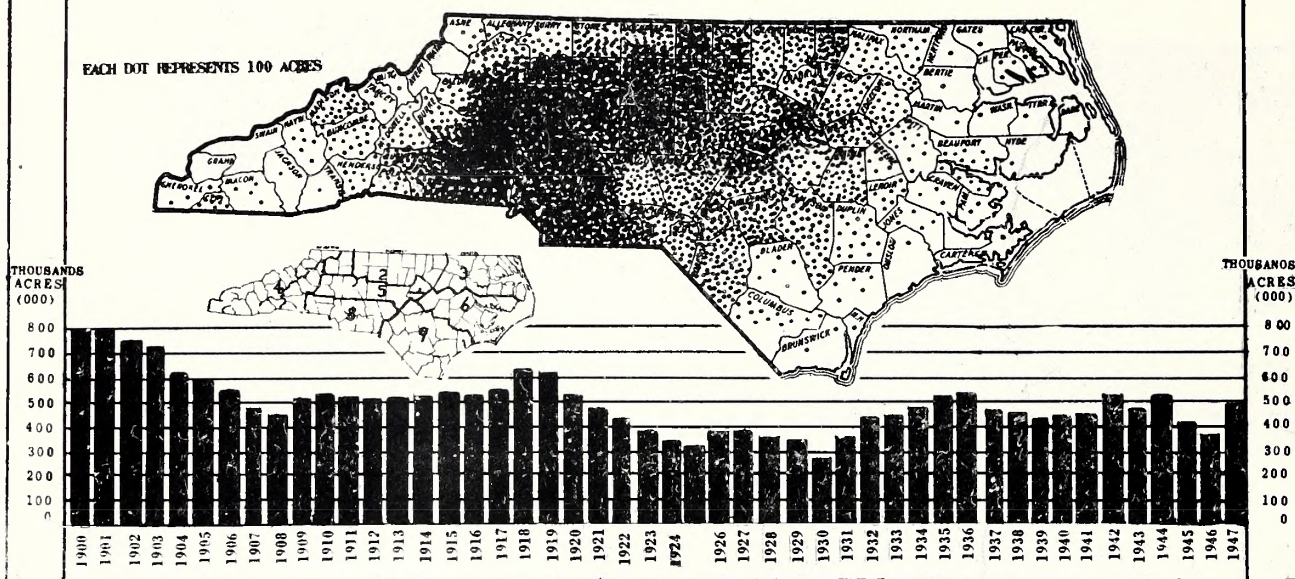
- (A) SECOND BOTTOM SOILS: Principally Wickham, Altavista, Rankin, Roanoke, Kalmia, Myatt loams to sandy loams.
(B) Tobacco, peanuts, vegetables, cotton, on higher areas; corn, grasses for hay and pasture; on lower areas; soybeans on heavier soils.



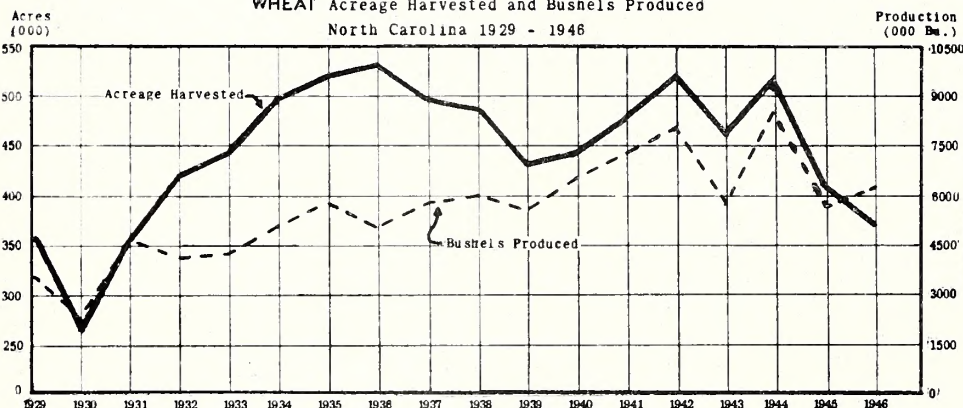
For Crop Reporting Service
February 1947

J. F. Lutz

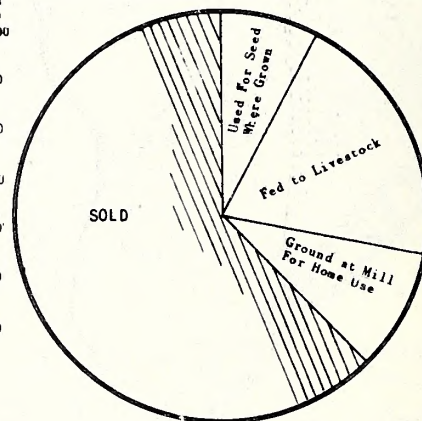
NORTH CAROLINA WHEAT ACREAGE



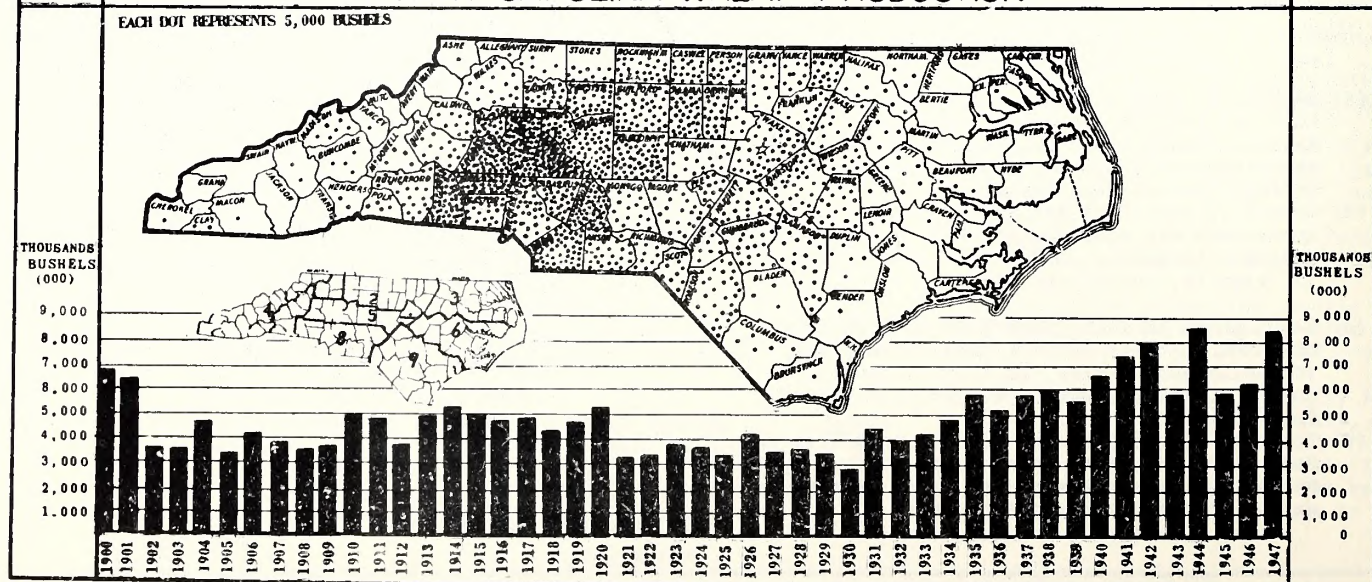
WHEAT Acreage Harvested and Bushels Produced
North Carolina 1929 - 1946



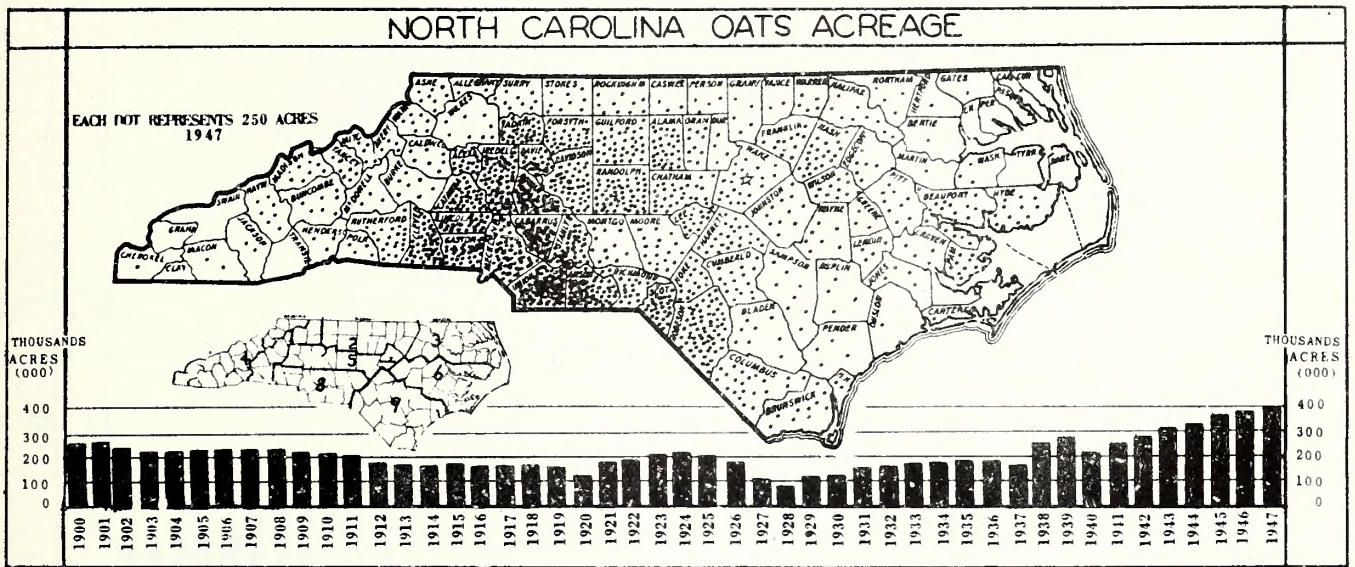
FARM DISPOSITION OF WHEAT



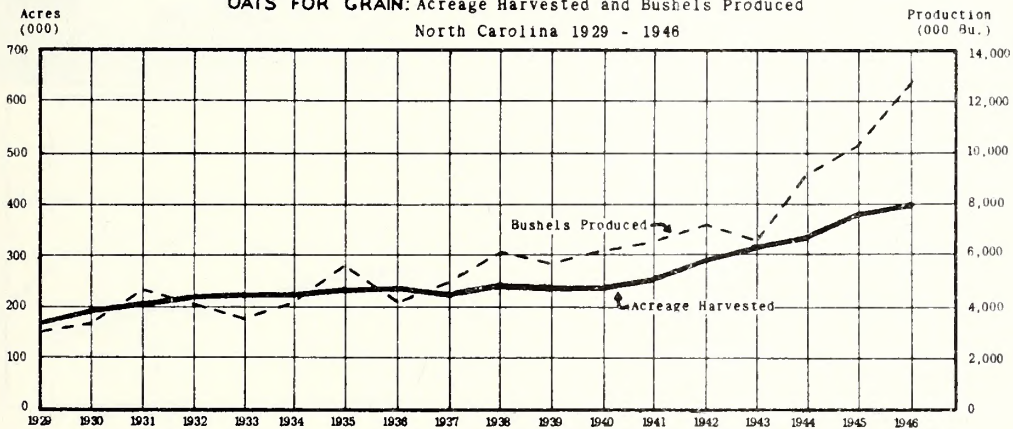
NORTH CAROLINA WHEAT PRODUCTION



NORTH CAROLINA OATS ACREAGE



OATS FOR GRAIN: Acreage Harvested and Bushels Produced North Carolina 1929 - 1946



DISTRIBUTION OF OAT CROP

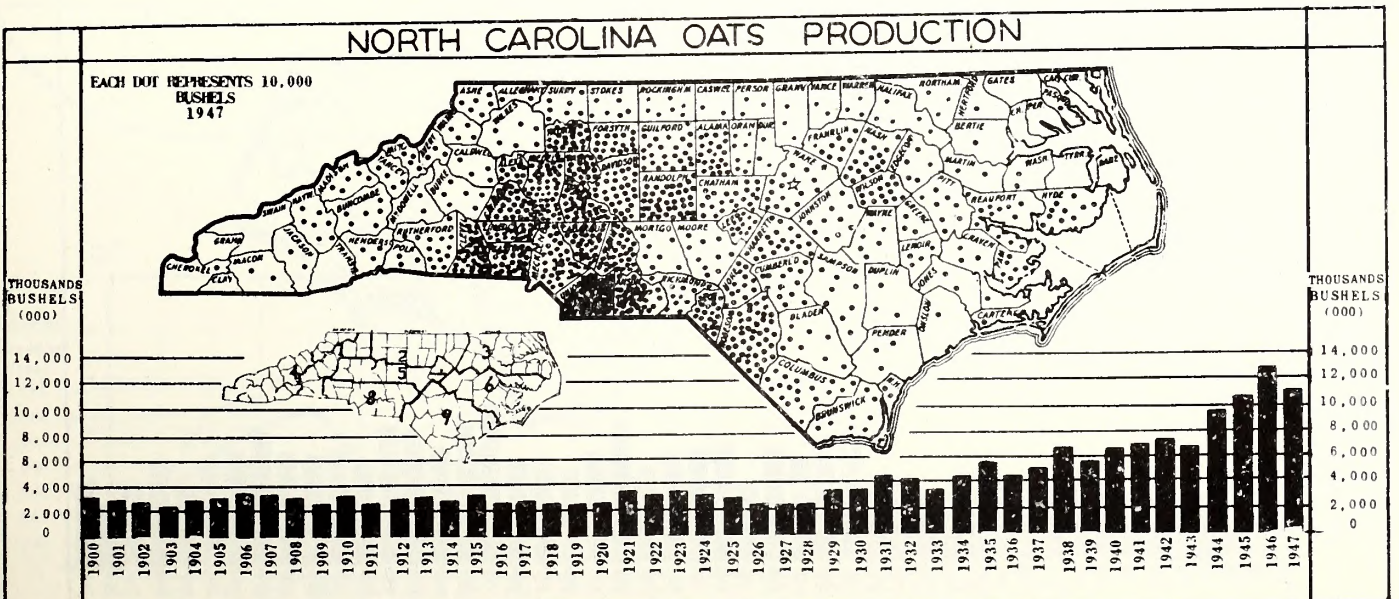
Where are oats an important crop in North Carolina, and what has been the trend of this crop for the past 50 years?

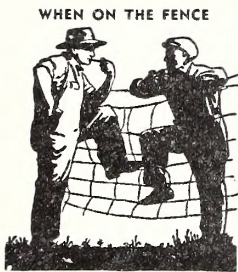
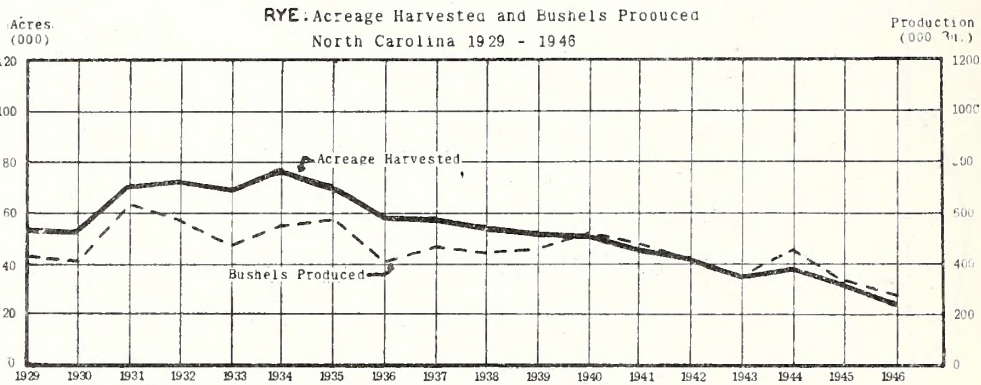
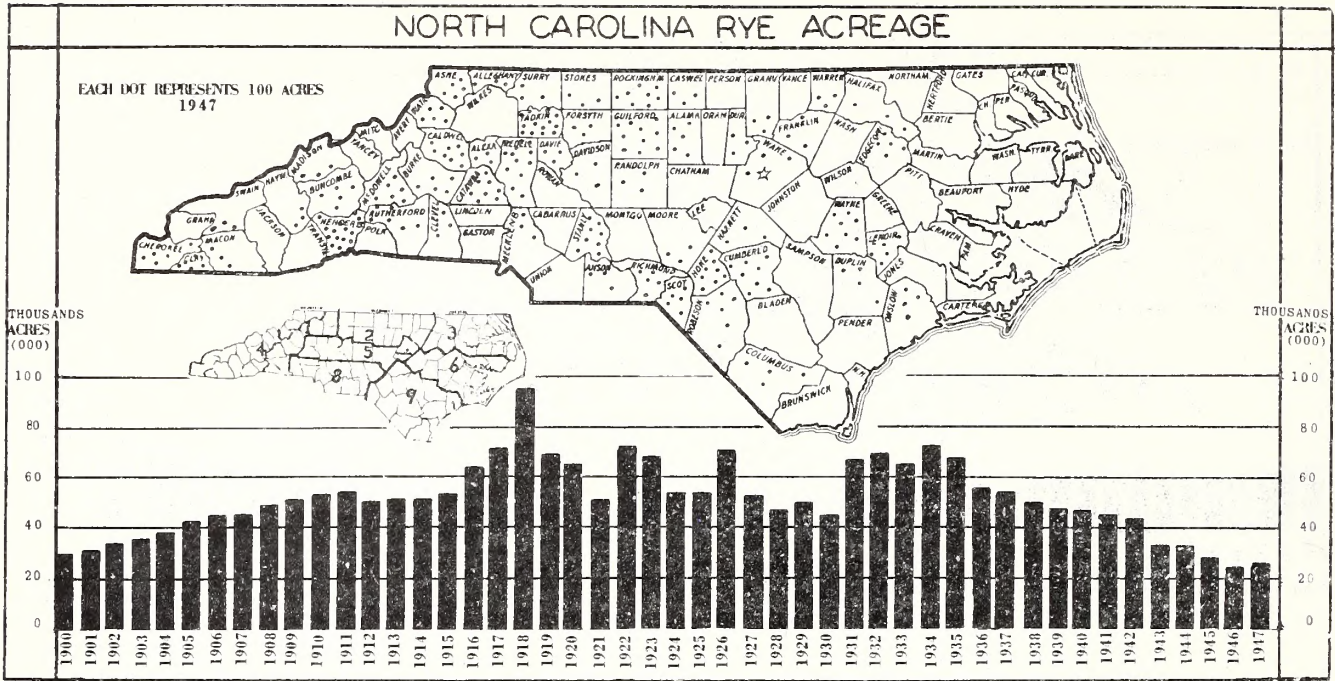
As may be readily observed oats production is largely concentrated in the central or Piedmont part of the state. This is evident both from the acreage and production maps.

The per acre increase in recent years is noticeable in bottom bar chart trend graph, as well as the line trend graph at the left.

County comparisons are readily provided as well as a graphic picture to fix in one's mind for general knowledge of this crop.

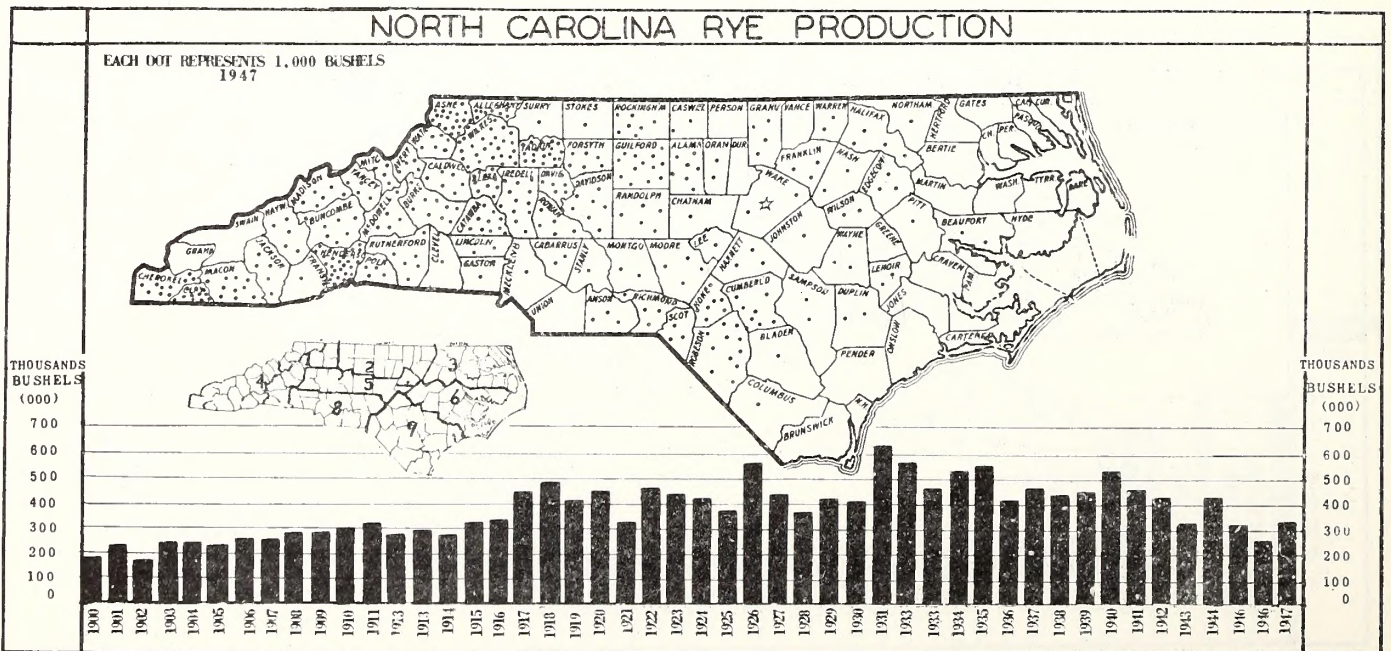
NORTH CAROLINA OATS PRODUCTION

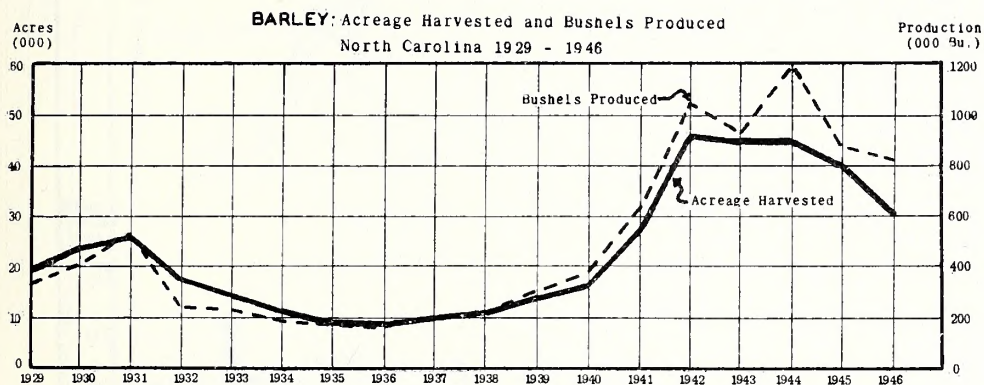




WHEN ON THE FENCE

PLAN AHEAD



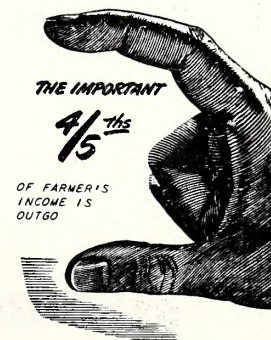
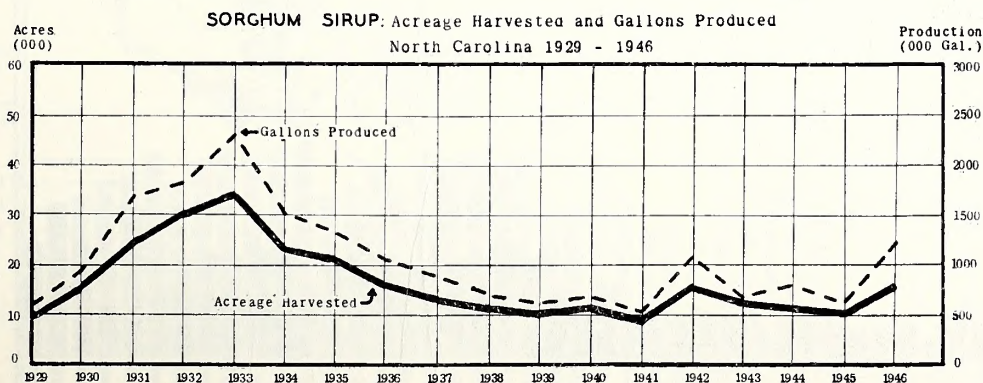
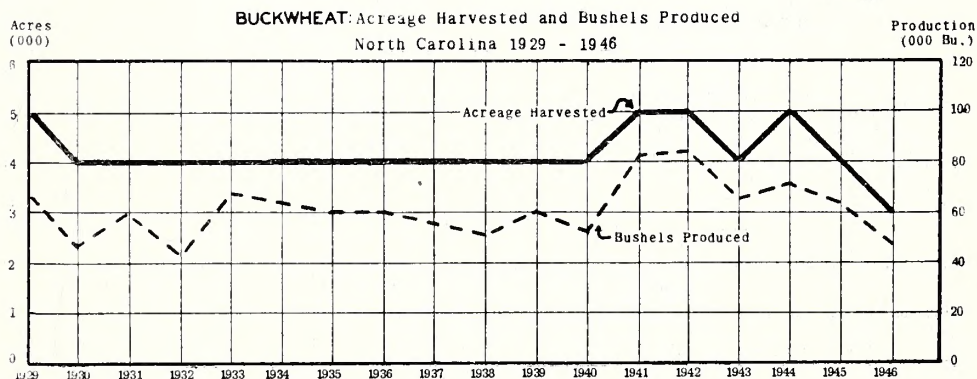
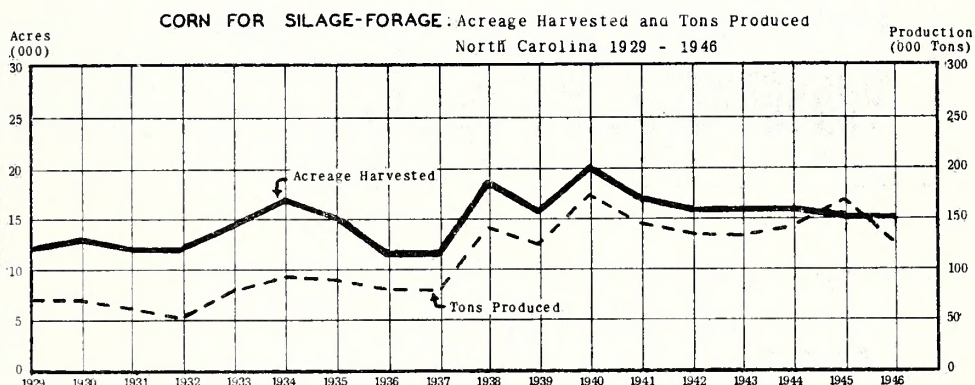
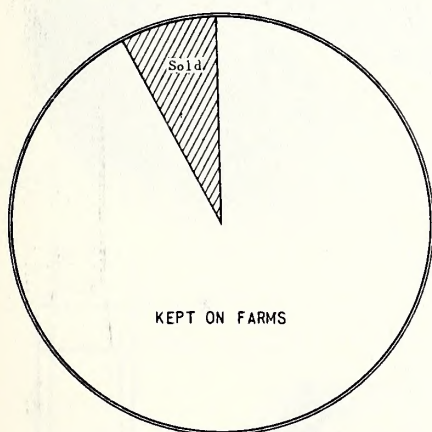


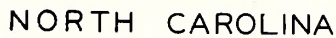
HOW NEW FARM PLAN WORKS



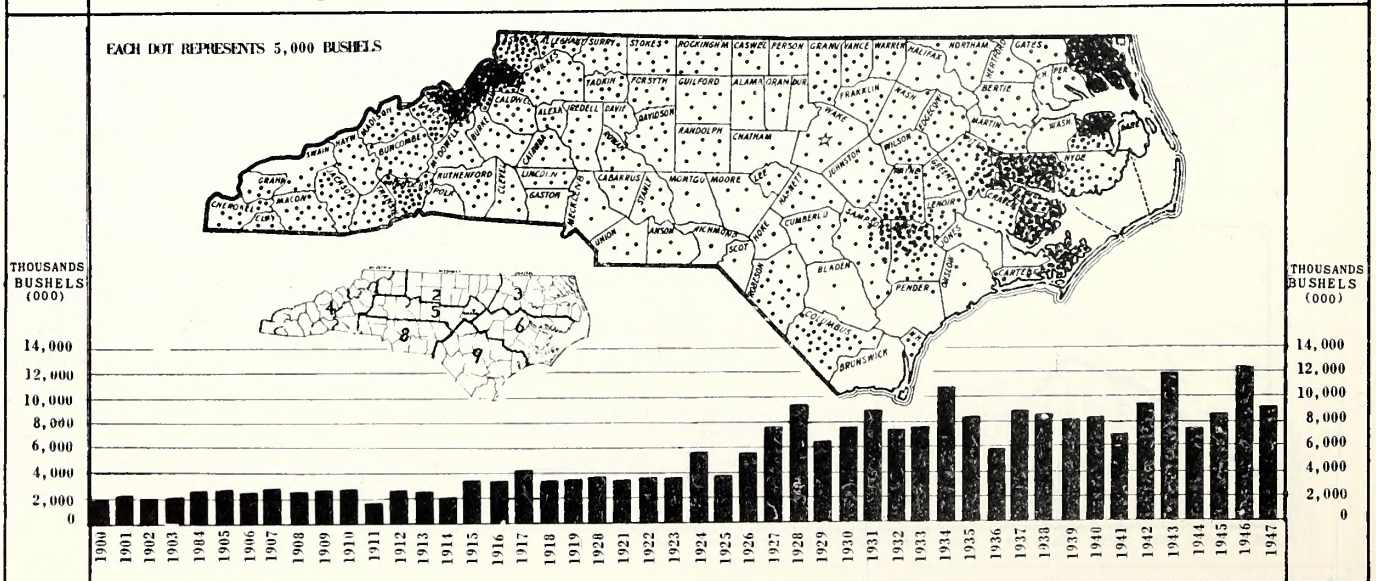
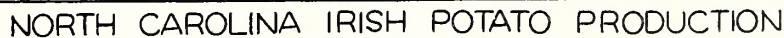
THE SUN MEASURES THE FARMER'S DAY

FARM DISPOSITION OF HAY

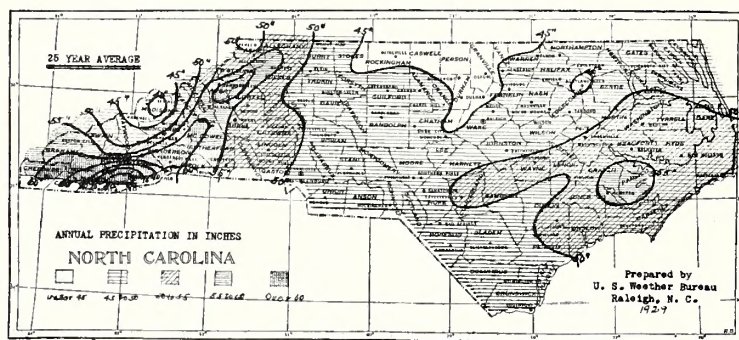
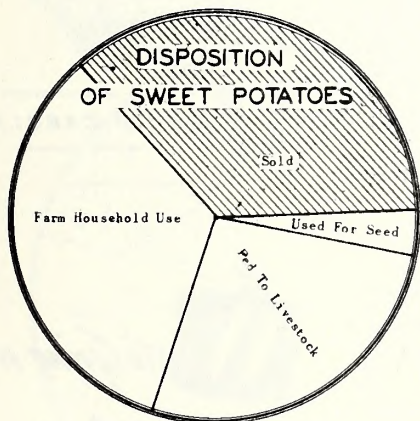
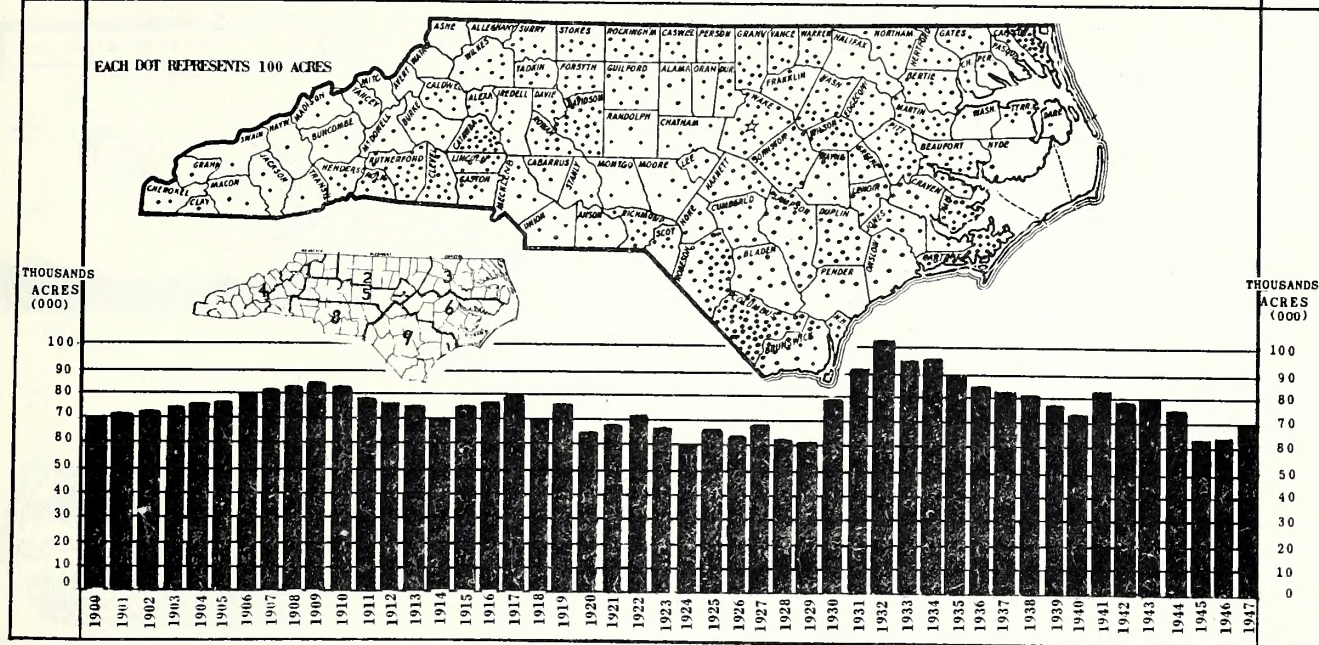




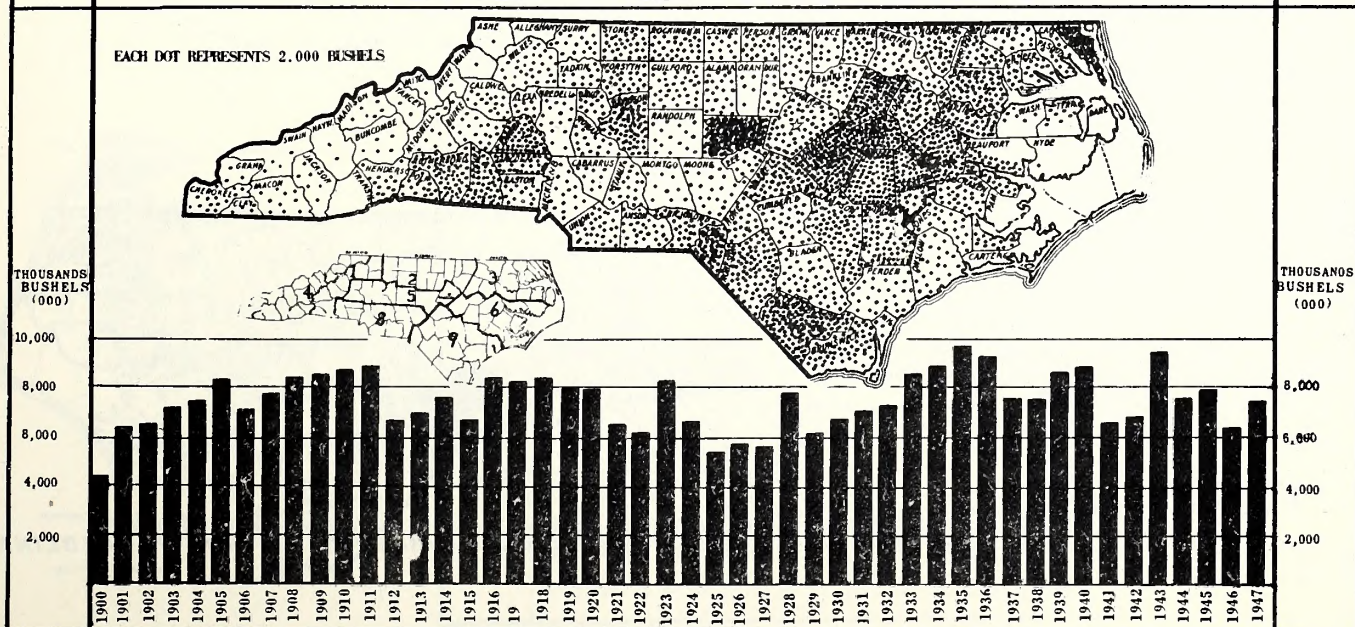
FARM FACTS



NORTH CAROLINA SWEET POTATO ACREAGE

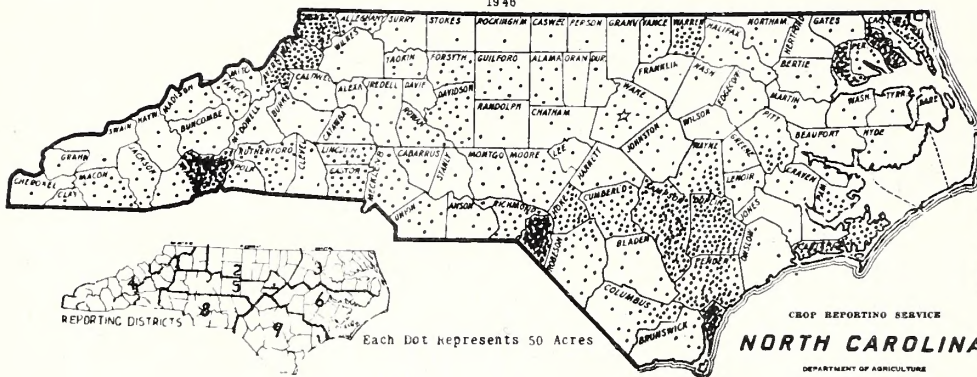


NORTH CAROLINA SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION



COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS ACREAGE

1946



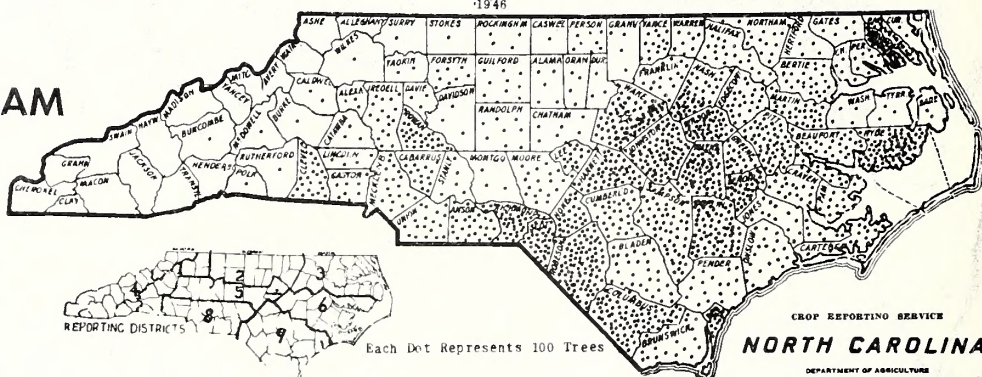
YOU, TOO,
WORK FOR UNCLE SAM

Your Earning Power



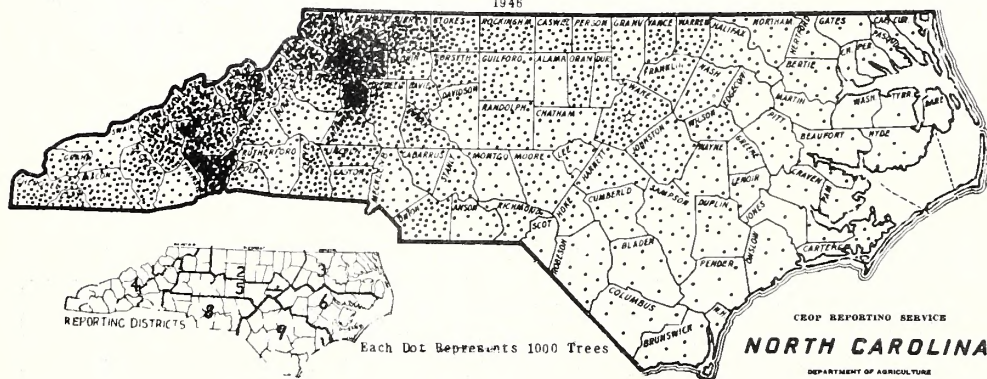
PECAN TREES

1946



APPLE TREES

1946



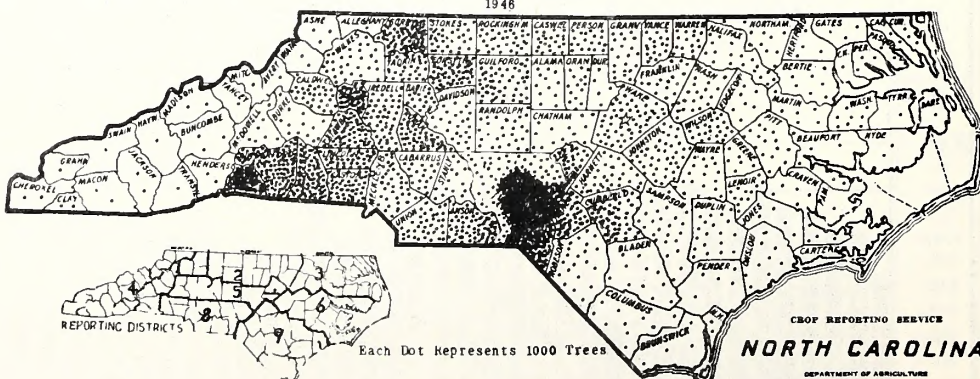
*What's Going on
in North Carolina*



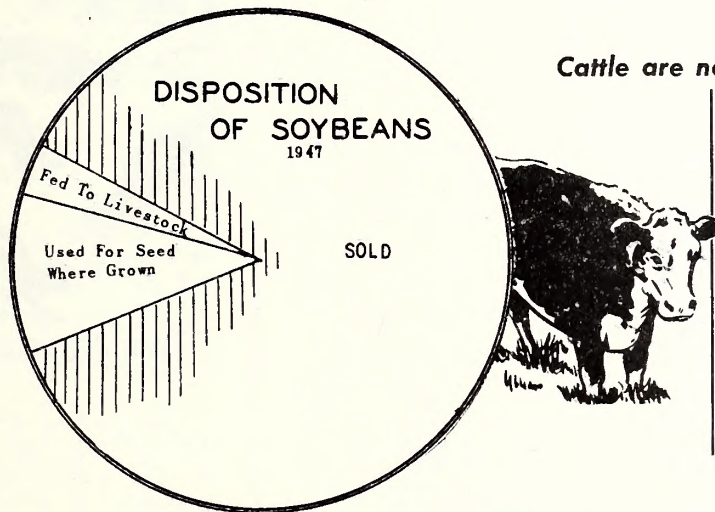
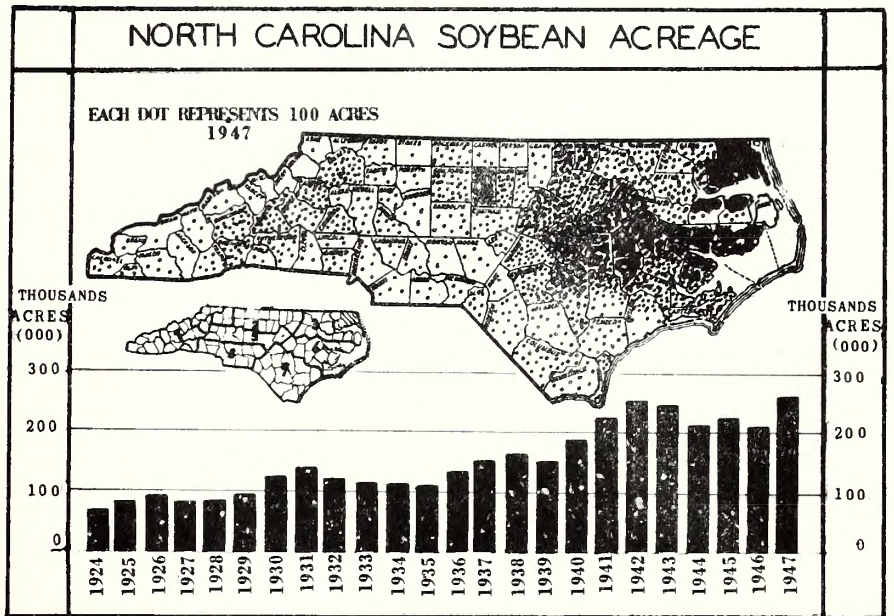
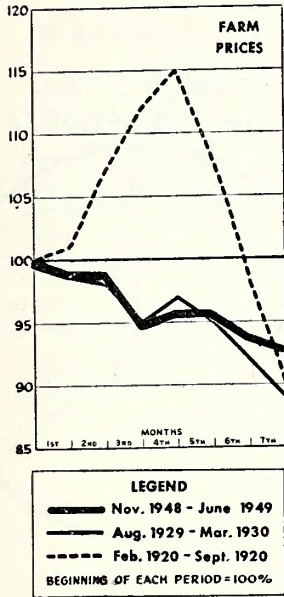
North Carolina's statisticians must keep in touch with state-wide fields and markets. They must understand FIELD effects of seeds, fertilizers, cultivation, soils and climate.

PEACH TREES

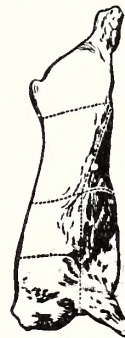
1946



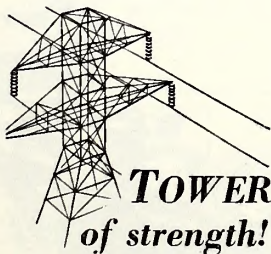
Soy Beans



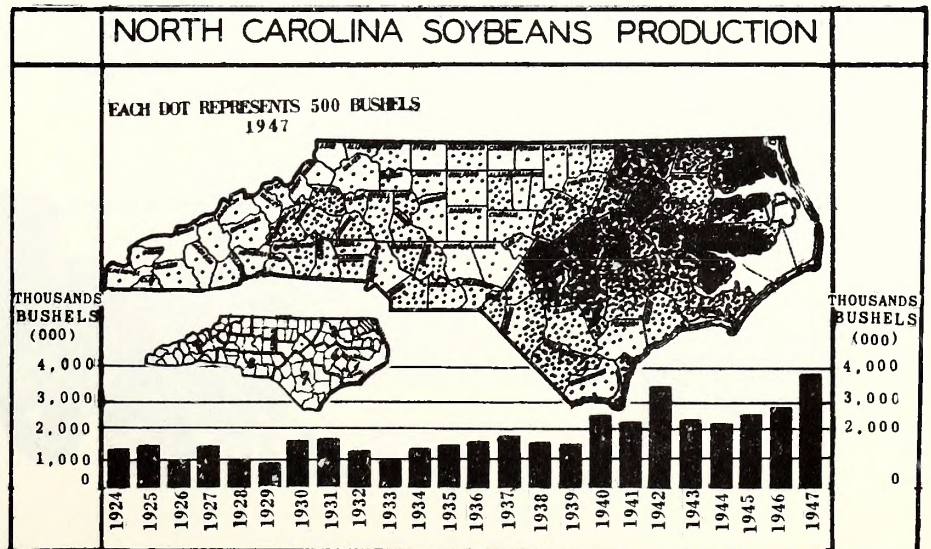
Cattle are not all beef . . . Beef is not all steak

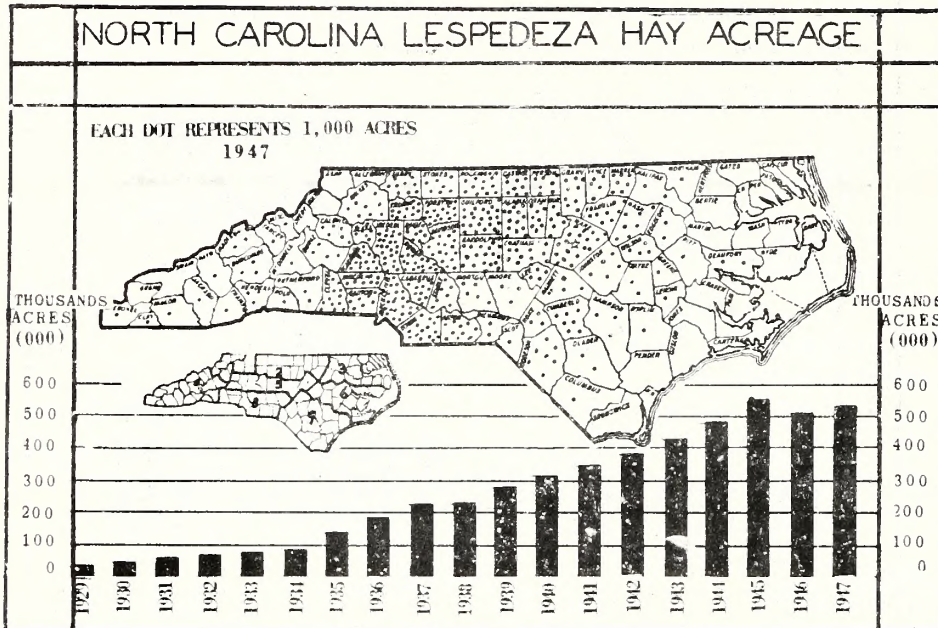


	lbs.	PRICE	TOTAL
Porterhouse steak	40	90¢	\$36.00
Sirloin steak	50	80¢	40.00
Round steak	80	75¢	60.00
Rib & rump roasts	70	65¢	45.50
Chuck roast	100	50¢	50.00
Hamburger, stew beef	160	45¢	72.00
Fats	40	15¢	6.00
	540	57¢	

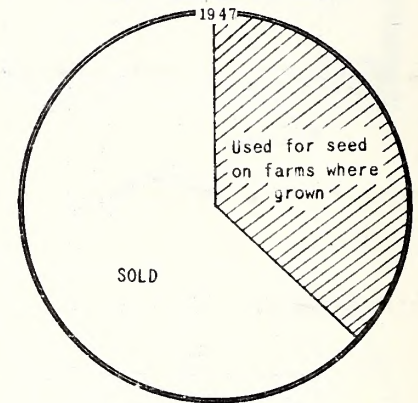


SOYBEANS HAVE BECOME OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE

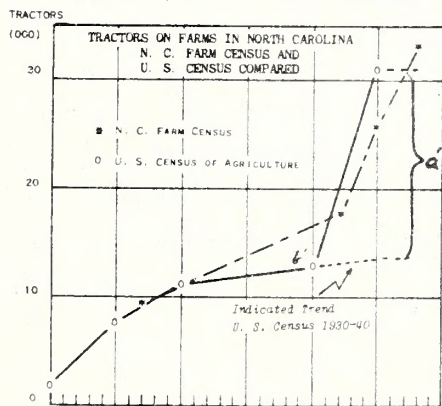




DISPOSITION OF LESPЕДЕЗА



TWO \$22,000,000 FARM CENSUS RESULTS



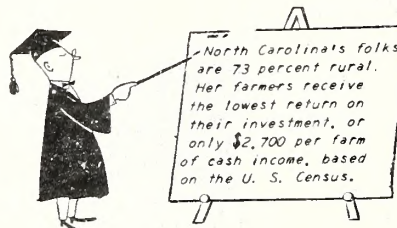
YEAR	1920	1925	1927 1/2	1930 1/2	1935	1940 1/2
N. C. CENSUS	-	-	9,556	-	-	-
U. S. CENSUS	2,277	7,909	-	11,426	-	12,756

YEAR	1942	1945	1948	1/2
N. C. CENSUS	17,420	25,626	33,656	As of April 1, all other data as of January 1.
U. S. CENSUS	-	31,189	-	-

- a' Indicates the increased farm tractors rationed due to farm Census records. Farm gasoline was also more than doubled thereby for that and succeeding years.
- b' U. S. Census was obviously incomplete for 1940, the basis used for rationing.



Your "briefing" starts here:



Lines for Living



Radio, television, press and addresses.

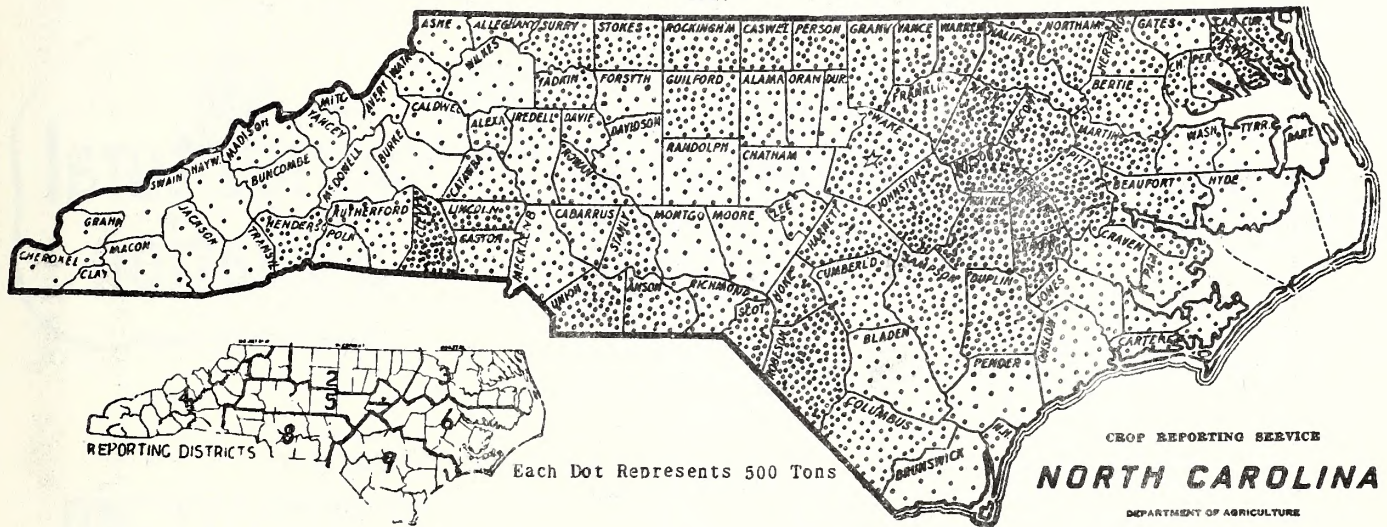


ITS PULLING POWER
FOOLS ALL WHO TRY
IT SERIOUSLY

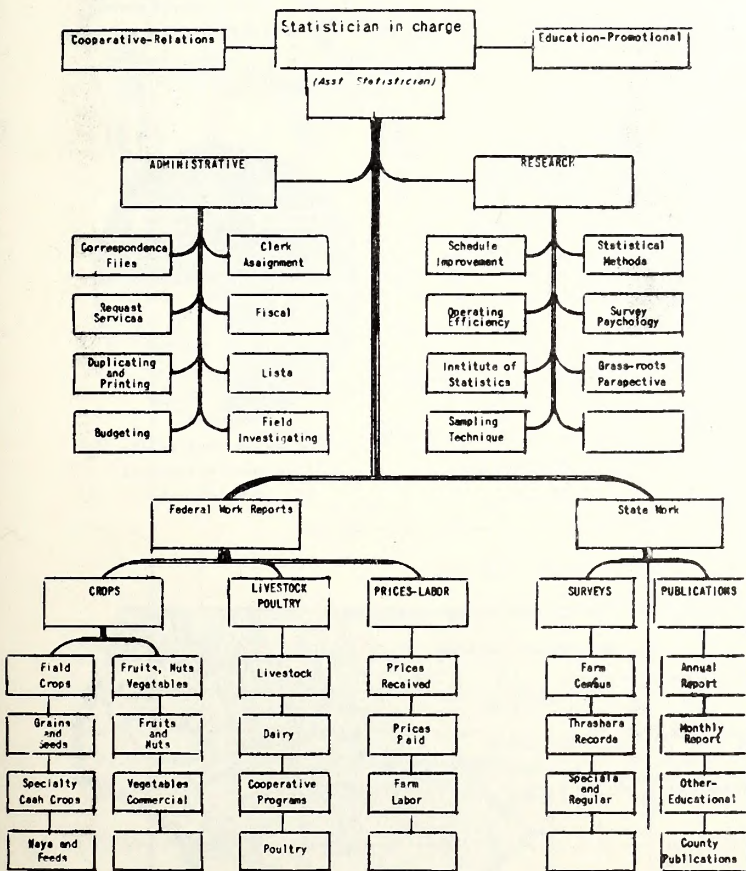


TOO MANY "CATS" TO BE CONSIDERED

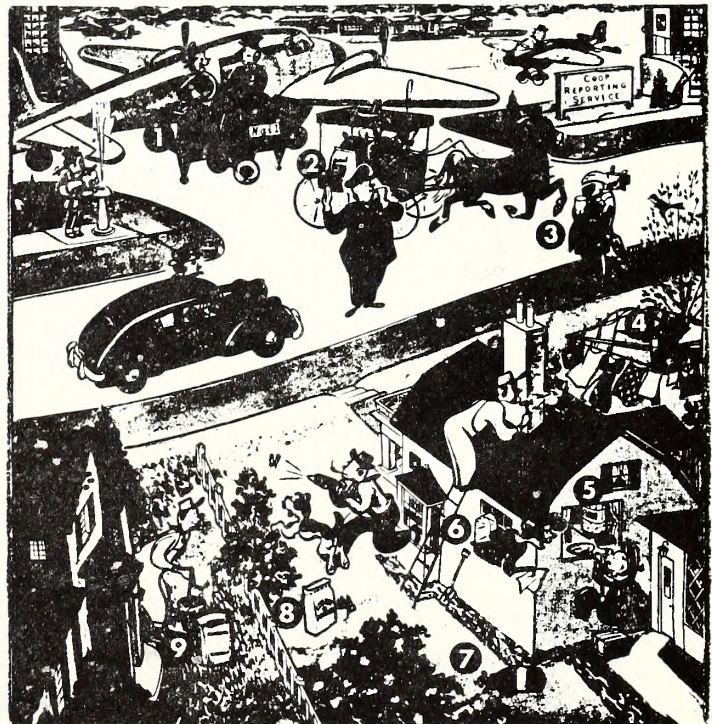
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER USED IN NORTH CAROLINA 1947



1947 FLOW CHART OF WORK
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE
FOR NORTH CAROLINA



RURAL AND URBAN INTERESTS ARE INSEPARABLE
AS THE CROP REPORTING SERVICE SEES IT



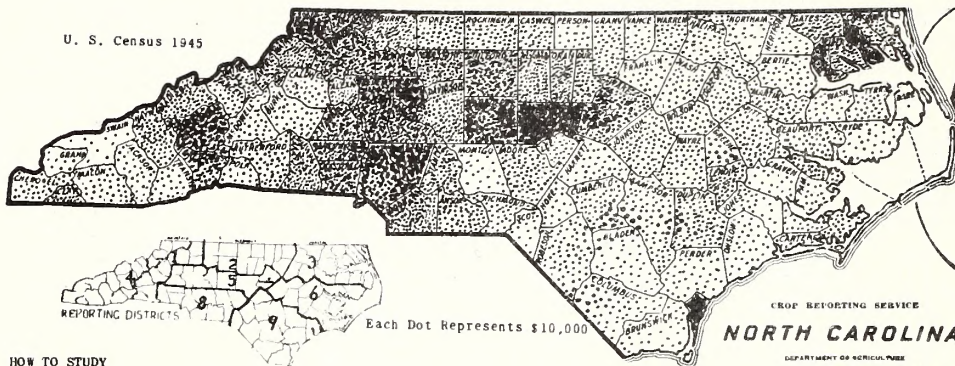
1. FARM INQUIRIES AND REPORTS ARE HANDLED FAST.
2. TRANSPORTATION OLD AND NEW STYLE EMPLOYED.
3. CONSTANT WEATHER STUDIES ESSENTIAL.
4. CLOTHING AS WELL AS CROPS IS PERTINENT.

5. HOUSEHOLD NEEDS ARE INCLUDED.
6. CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS OF COURSE.
- 7-8. SEEDS AND INSECTICIDES A PART.
9. PAINTS AND FERTILIZERS ARE BASIC.

Livestock

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS SOLD

U. S. Census 1945

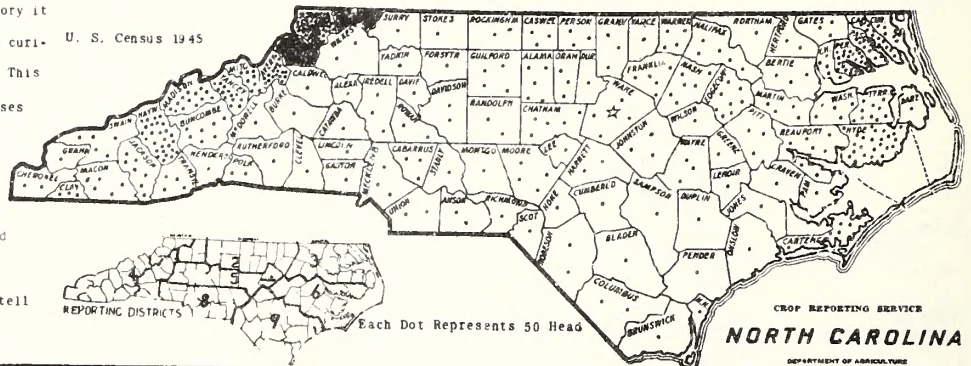


THE Agricultural Situation

HOW TO STUDY

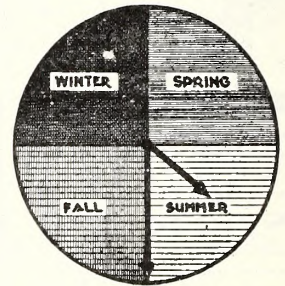
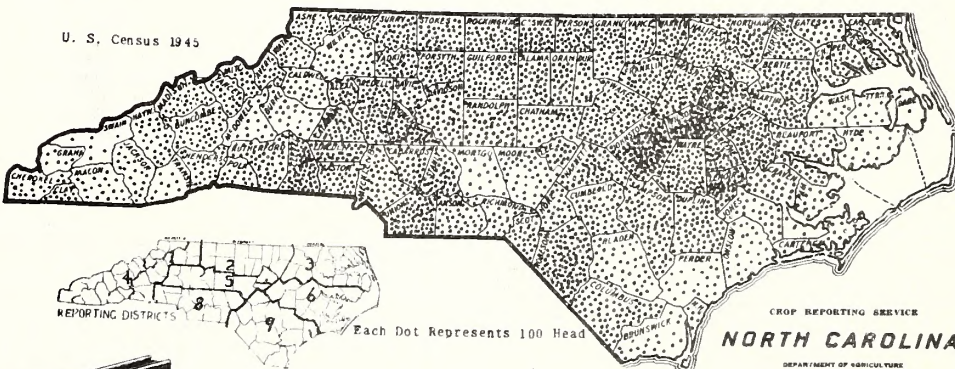
This publication purposely leaves out reading matter. If a graph or illustration is not self-explanatory it misses its purpose. Some are offered to arouse curiosity, with the hope that interest may result. This in turn should cause one to inquire as to purposes or interpretations and even how to illustrate an idea of his own. A graph provides quick comparisons or locations or proportions. Take the maps on this page. County relationships and heavy producing areas are readily grasped at a glance. Reading matter would require pages to tell this story less satisfactorily.

U. S. Census 1945



MULES AND HORSES WORK STOCK

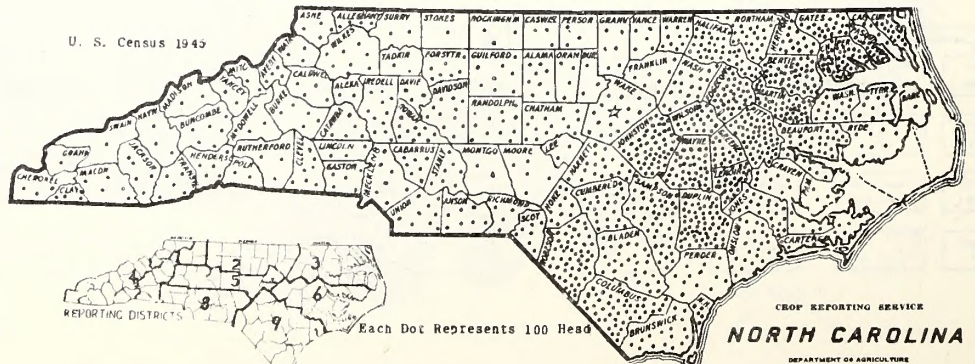
U. S. Census 1945



Statistics Represent
All Seasons and Months
All Farm Subjects

SOWS AND GILTS

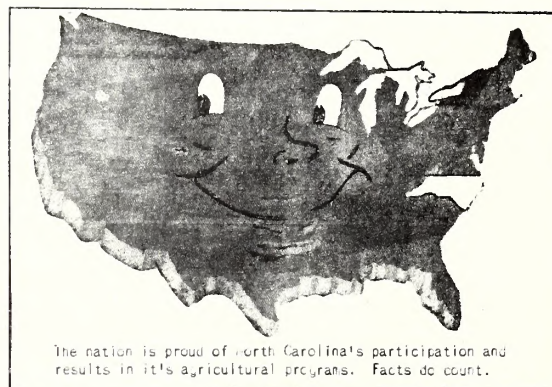
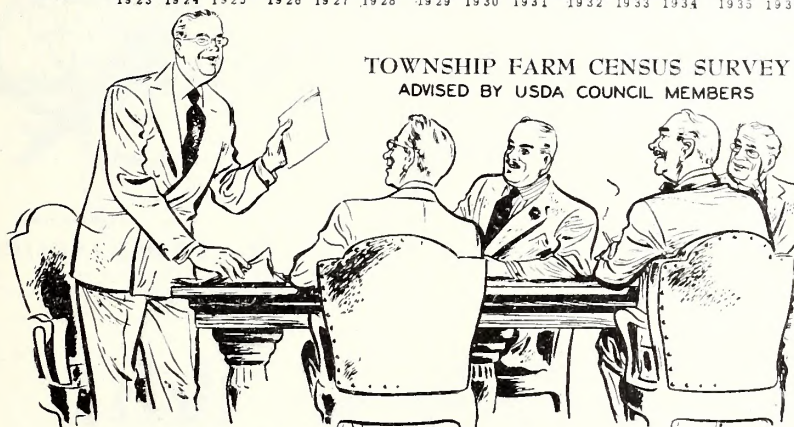
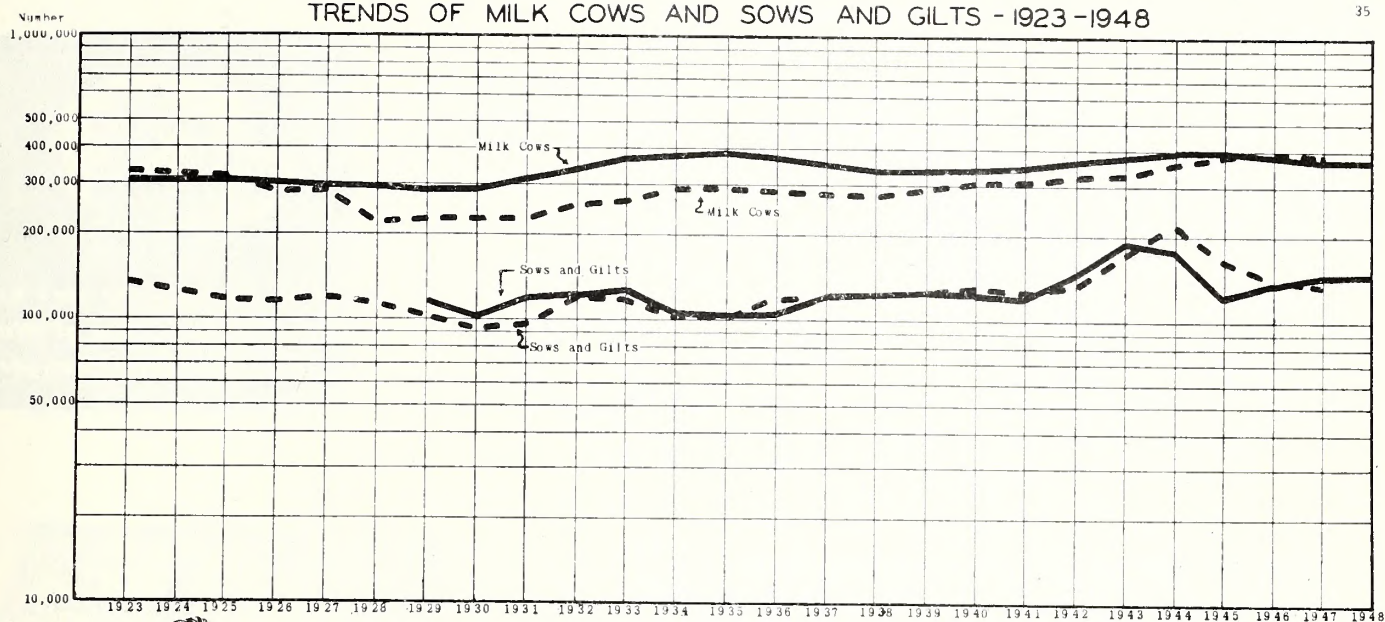
U. S. Census 1945



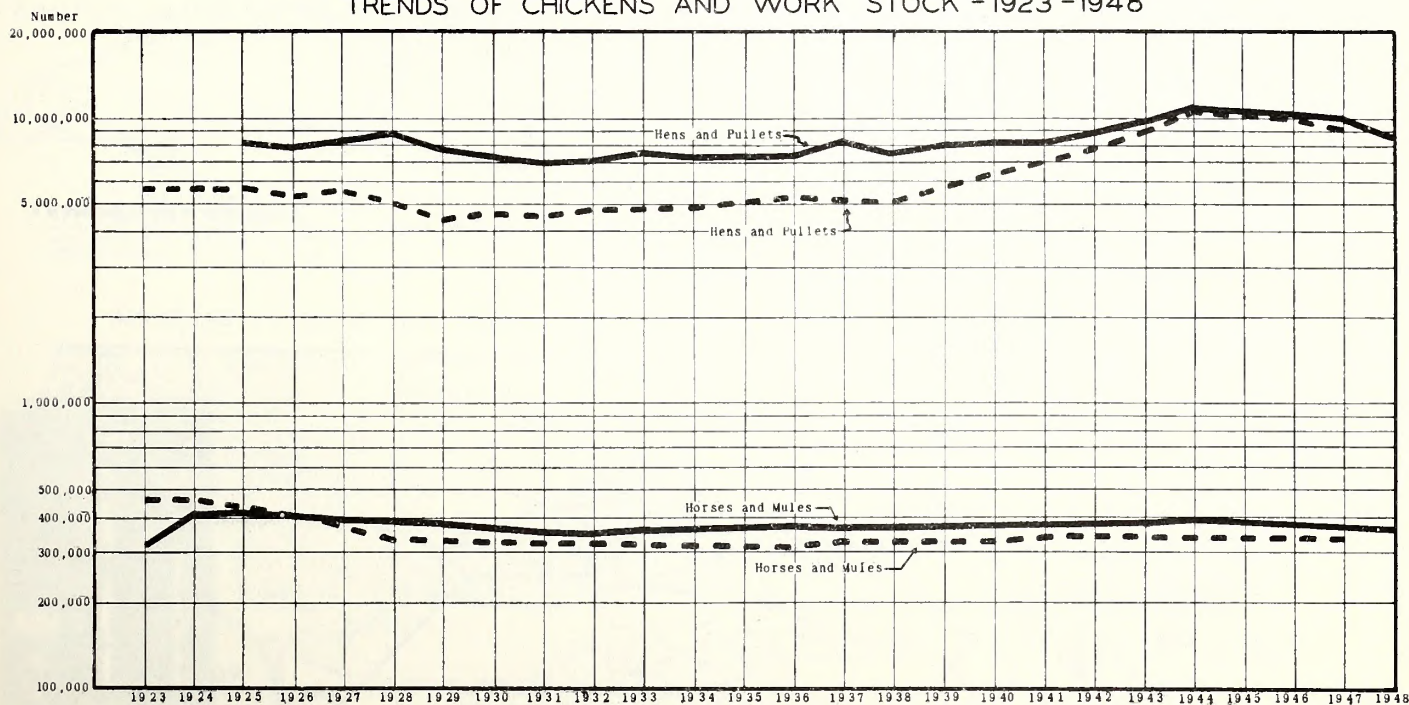
STUDIES IN PROGRESS

TRENDS OF MILK COWS AND SOWS AND GILTS - 1923-1948

35

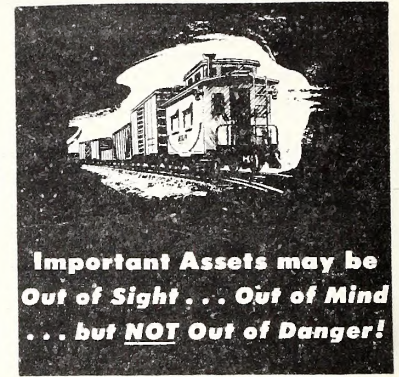
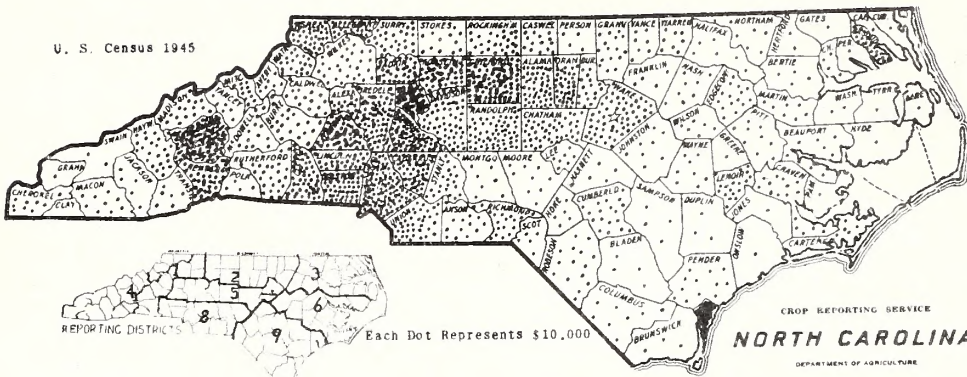


TRENDS OF CHICKENS AND WORK STOCK - 1923-1948

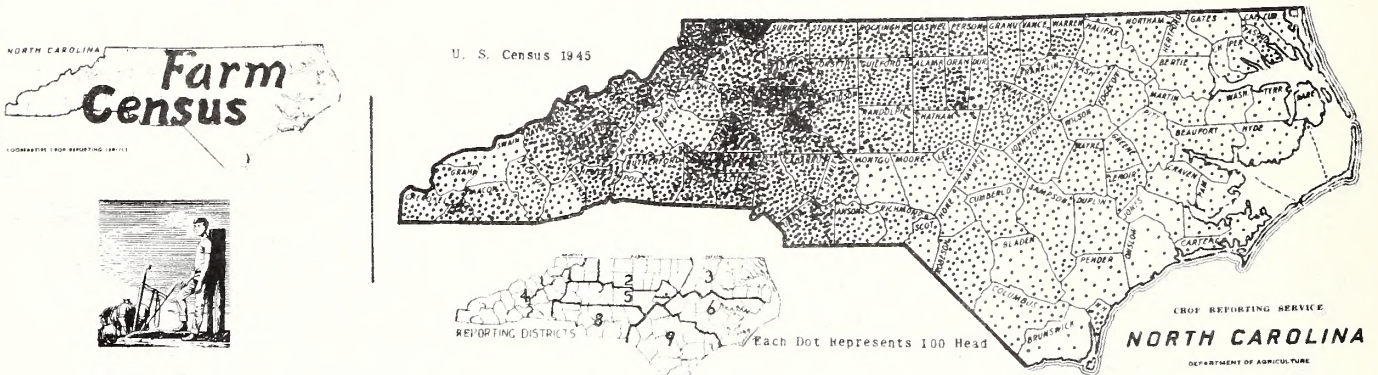


Livestock and Products

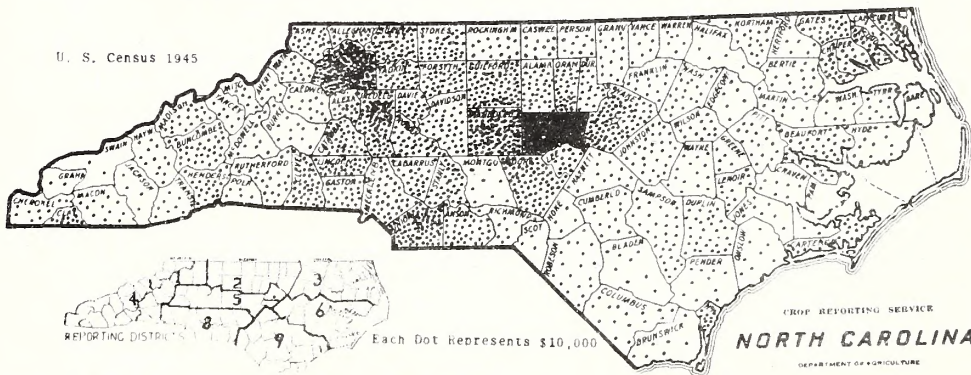
VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD



COWS AND HEIFERS MILKED



VALUE OF POULTRY AND PRODUCTS SOLD



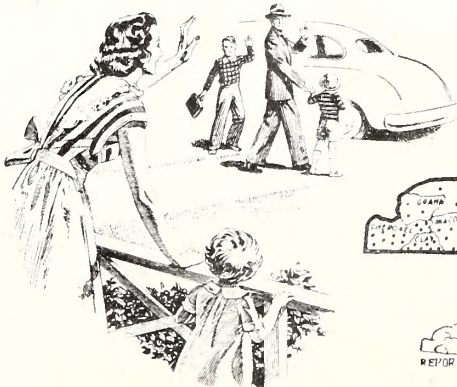
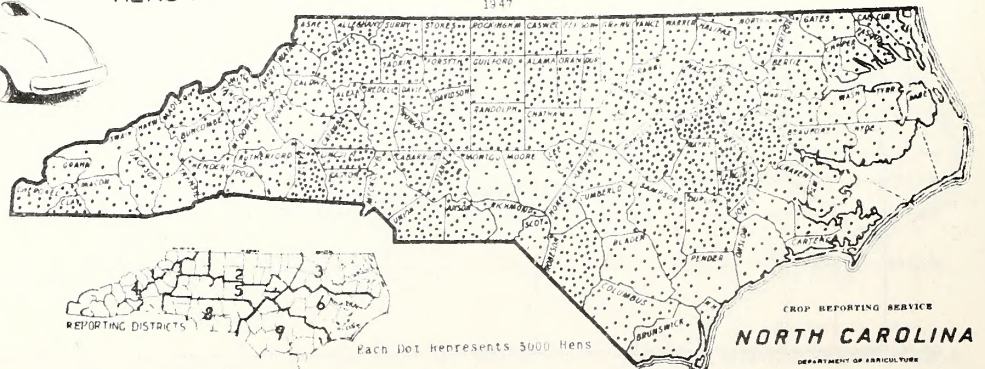
Notes

ON THE CHANGING TIMES



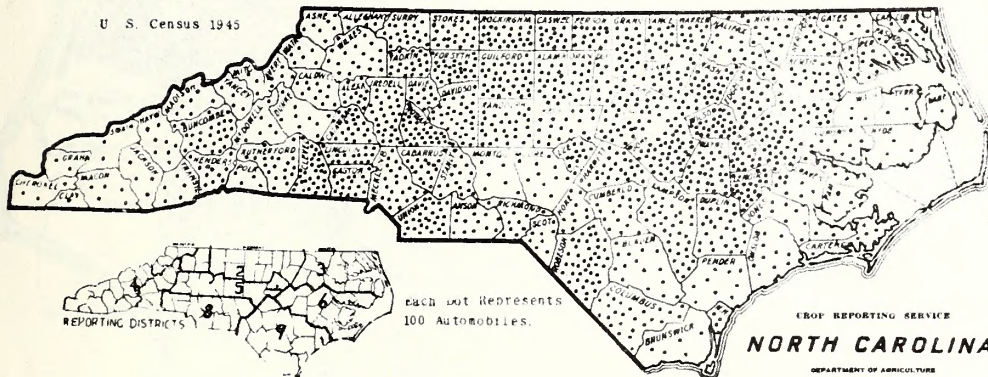
AROUND THE COUNTRY

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE IN NORTH CAROLINA



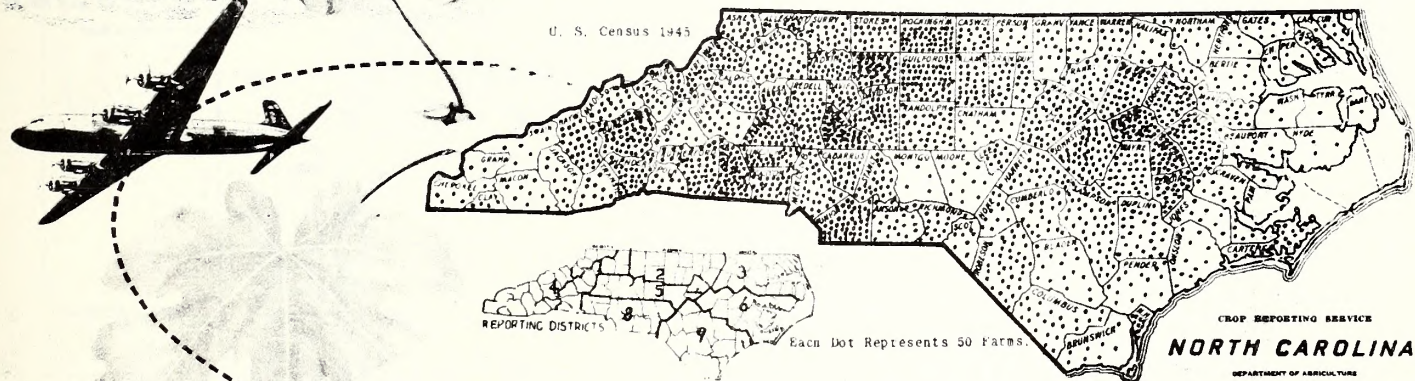
Farm Conveniences

AUTOMOBILES ON FARMS

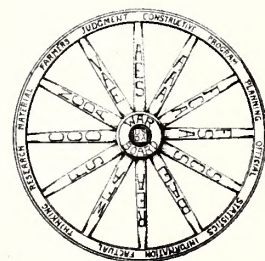
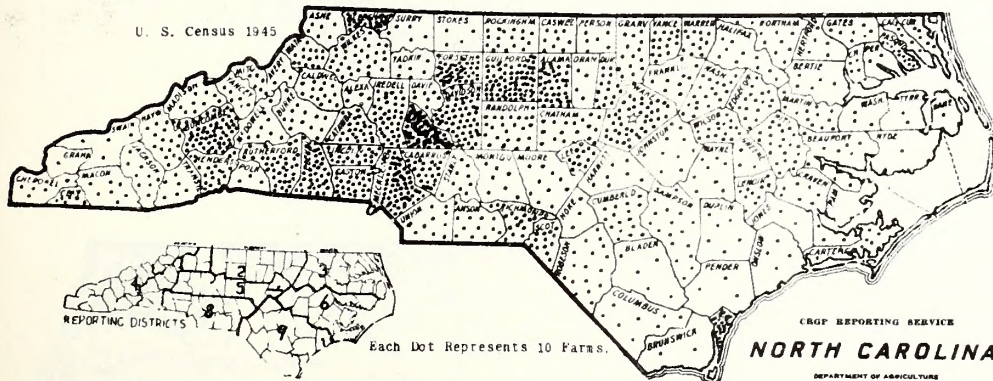


The 1939 and 1949
dollars are not equal!

FARMS WITH ELECTRICITY

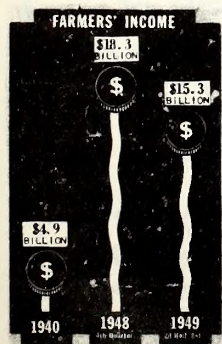
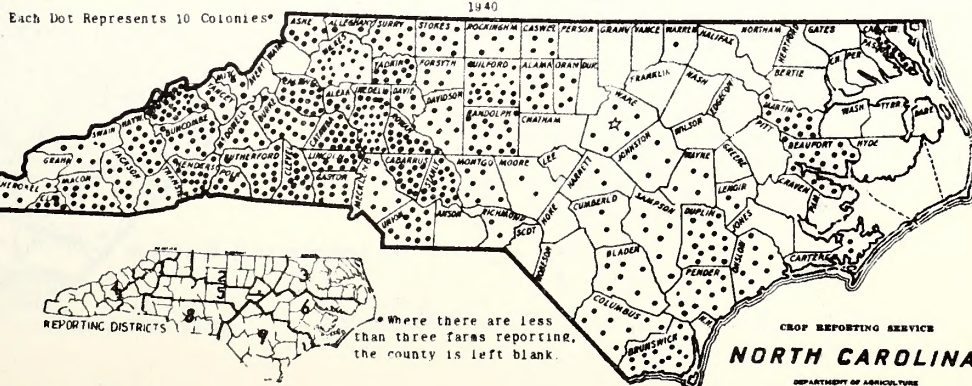


FARMS WITH TELEPHONES



BOX

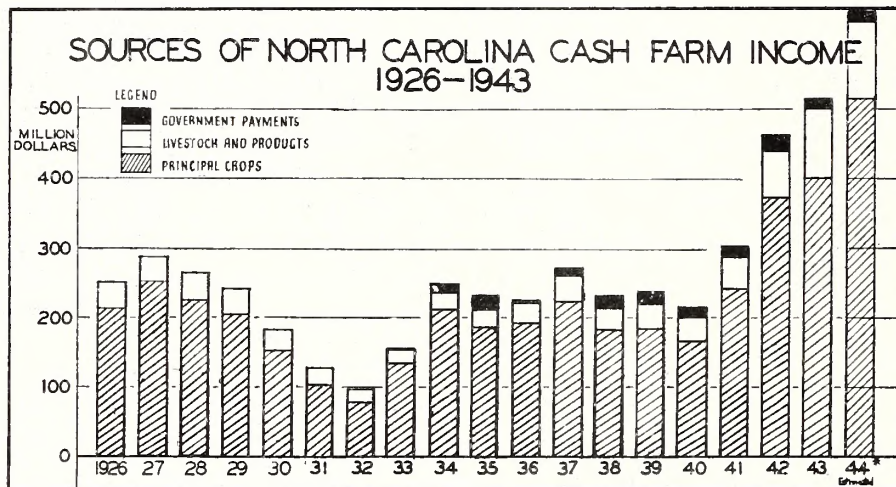
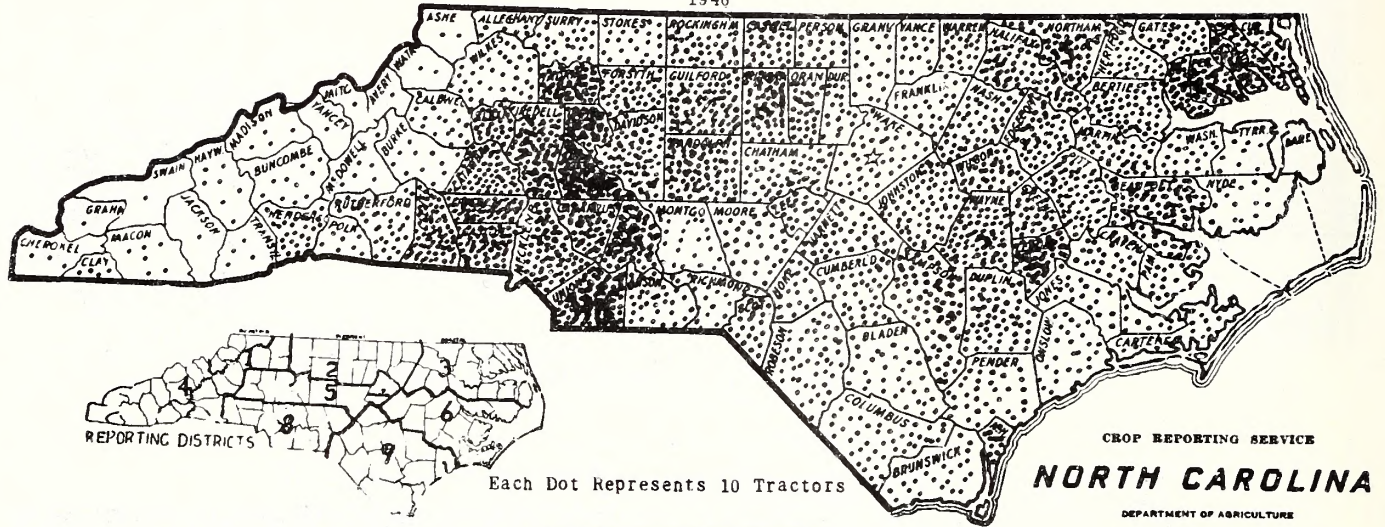
COLONIES OF BEES



Farm Equipment

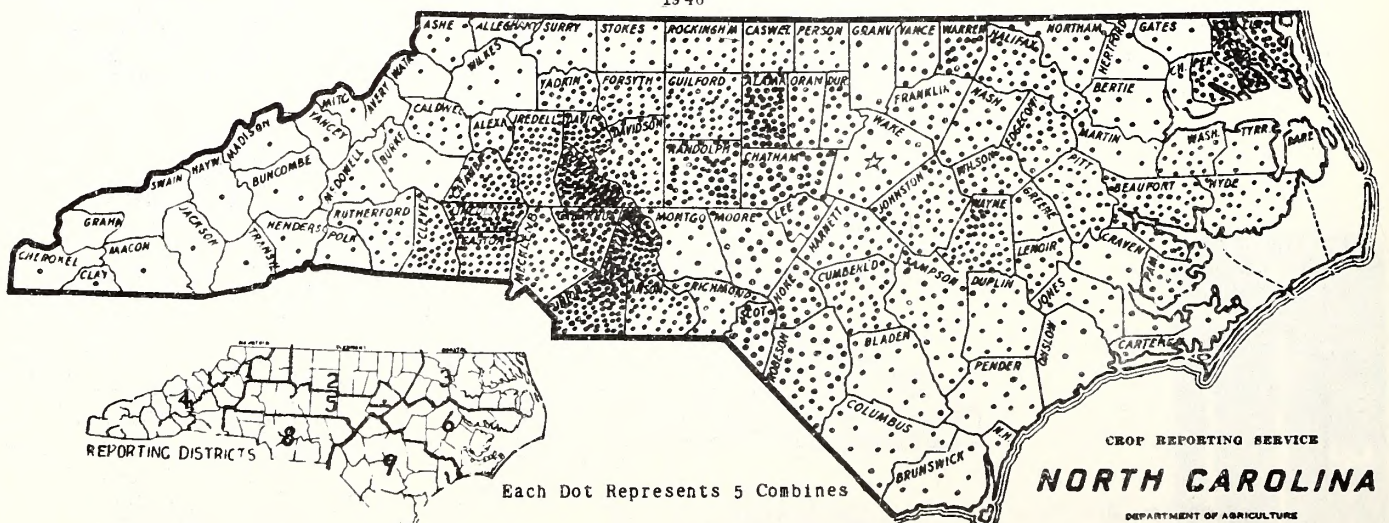
FARM TRACTORS USED IN NORTH CAROLINA

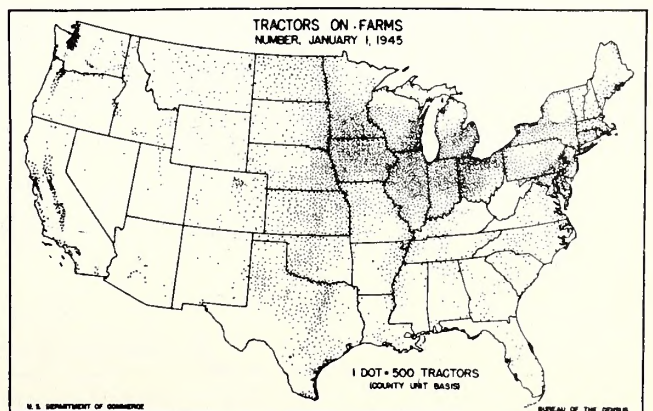
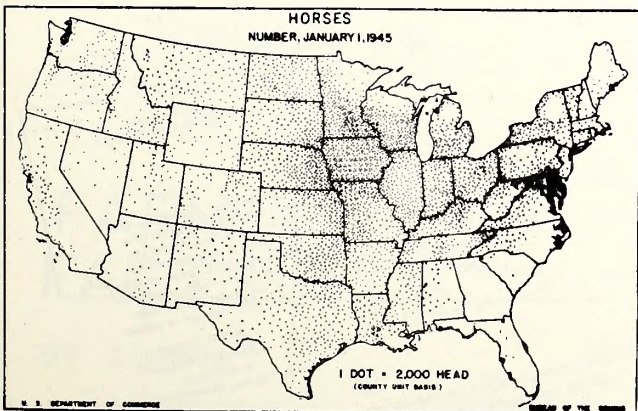
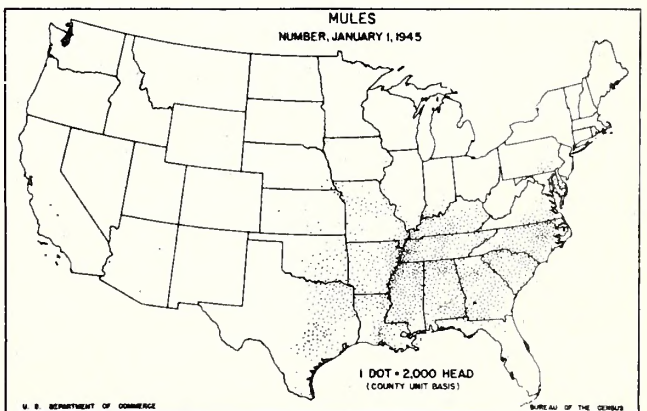
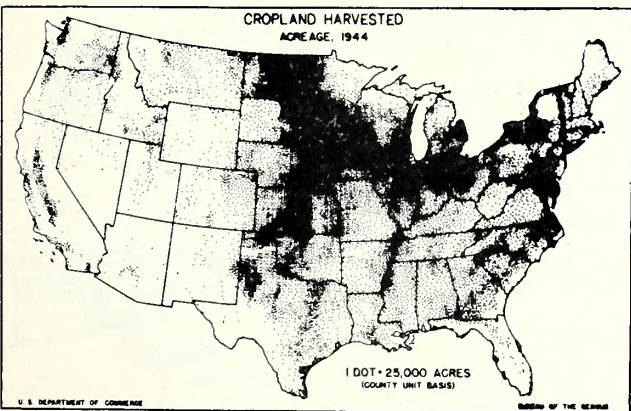
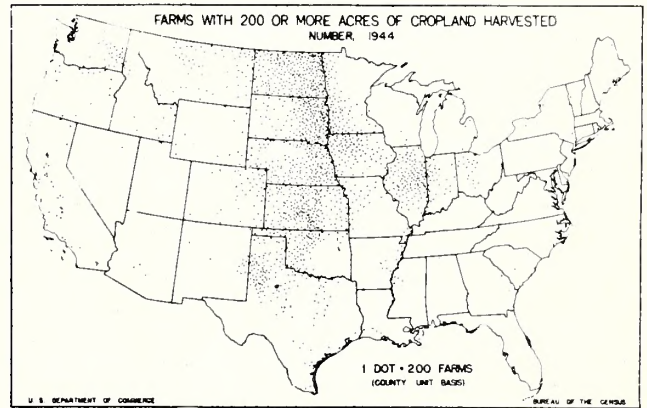
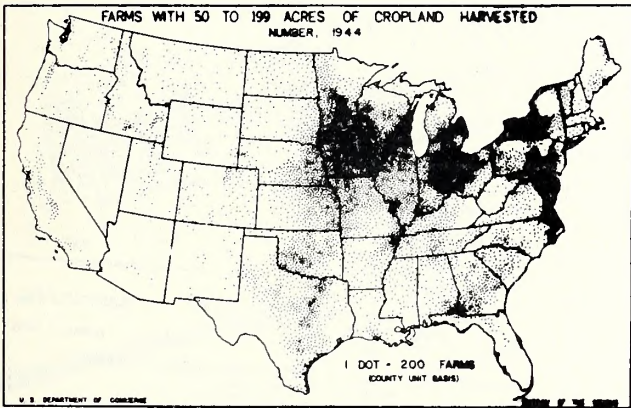
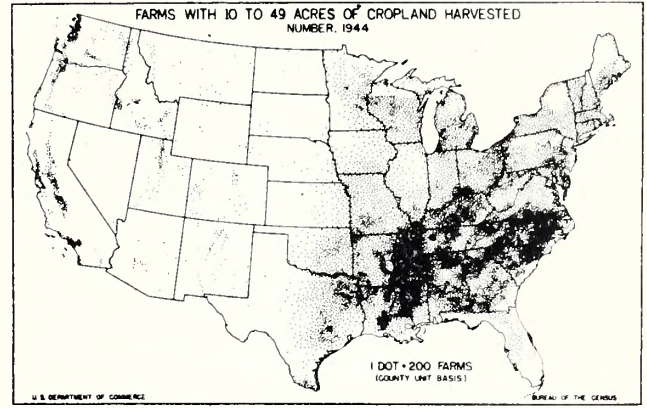
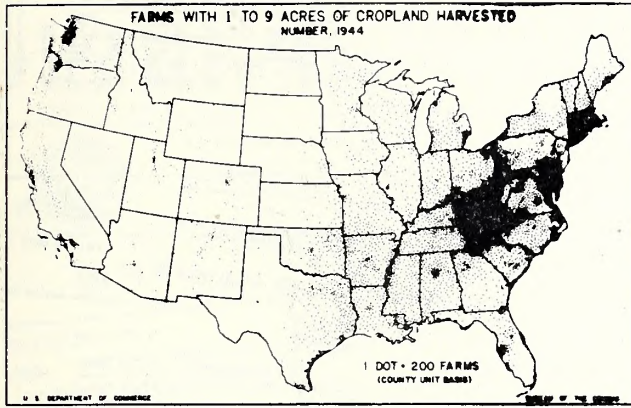
1946



COMBINES USED IN NORTH CAROLINA

1946





JUNE 1949

UTILIZATION OF 1948 SWEETPOTATO CROP AND ACREAGE FOR 1949

¹⁹⁴⁸ approximate figures showing how the sweetpotatoes grown on your farm in 1948
in this crop in 1949. The enclosed envelope, which requires no postage.

Very truly yours,

[MAY 1, 1949]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MILK PRODUCTION INQUIRY

Reasons for making this survey: The purpose of this survey is to furnish a basis for determining the acreage of crops grown in the United States. Government Crop Reports are valuable to the farmer in determining the production of crops.

MARCH 1949 ACREAGE SURVEY

MARCH 1949 ACREAGE SURVEY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL 1 REPORT OF STOCKS OF WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS
IN MILLS, ELEVATORS, AND WAREHOUSES
(Including Stocks Held by the Government and Other Storage)

To Managers of Mills, Elevators
and Warehouses:

SPECIAL INQUIRY ON WHEAT

DEAR SIR:
In order to assist in the important work of adjusting
the question of the
position and of income from this crop, will you kindly
which requires no postage.
[C. E. 2-8865]

2-8866

Budget Bureau No. 40-R005.1.
Approval expires June 30, 1961

HAY AND LIVESTOCK

ANSWER FOR YOUR FARM OR RANCH
states will be satisfactory if you do not agree.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Rudget Bureau No. 40-1094-4
Approval expires Sept. 30, 1949.
(APRIL 1949)

TAXES ON FARM REAL ESTATE

TAXES ON FARM REAL ESTATE

Submitted (Date) _____ 19__ To _____ COUNTY _____

Machine Owned by _____ At _____

Chartered by _____ P. O. Address _____ R. P. D. _____

(Name in full) _____

(Name in full) _____ P. O. Address _____ R. P. D. _____

License Card No. _____ Fee Paid _____ Cents. _____

Name of Combine? _____

NOTE TO OPERATOR: USE SEPARATE SHEETS FOR EACH COUNTY OPERATED IN. INCLUDE YOUR TOLL AS A PART OF THE TOTAL BUSHELS REPORTED. RETAIN YOUR TICKET RECORD NOW. USE THIS SHEET FOR YOUR FINAL REPORT TO RALEIGH. THIS REPORT IS DUE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THRESHING SEASON ENDS. SEND TO YOUR COUNTY REGISTER OF DEEDS OR DIRECTLY TO RALEIGH.

If returned when it was not used - in which case the BREWSTER should be shown below.

COUNTY	REPORT ACRES AND BUSHELS PLANTED, THRESHED OR COMBINED							
	IN WHICH FARM IS LOCATED	SOYBEANS	INTERPLANTED CROPPED ALONE	LEPFOGEA	ALL CLOVER			
	ACRES	Bu.	ACRES	Bu.	ACRES	LBs	ACRES	Bu.
NORTH CAROLINA SEASONS								

To the COMMISSIONER of AGRICULTURE
For _____

NORTH CAROLINA SEASONS THRESHING

For _____

OF AGRICULTURE,
 Agricultural Statistics,
 Department of Agriculture,
 Report of the _____

County _____

NORTH CAROLINA SEASONS THRESHING

To the COMMISSIONER of AGRICULTURE,
 Division of Agricultural Statistics,
 Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Below is my season report of the threshing operations for the county in accordance with the State law requiring the same. On the reverse side are the names and addresses of parties failing to report, as checked by longer stubs, and as otherwise known.

There were _____ Licenses issued by me to operators for this season.

This _____ ISS _____ At _____ N. C.

Threshings of this county only.

Licensed Operator	Signed by _____	Date _____	Totals or Summaries for Season
Potterfield and R. F. D.	Lenses Issued This Year	Wheat	_____ Bushels
		Barley	_____ Bushels
		Oats	_____ Bushels
		Rye	_____ Bushels

Register of Deeds

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SPECIAL HONEY REPORT

[July 1949]

WILKES COUNTY AREA

CHATHAM AREA

WEEKLY DELIVERIES OF CHICKS TO BROILER PRODUCERS IN THE
CHATHAM AND WILKES COUNTIES

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA



COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA



BROILER-REPORT

North Carolina Crop Reporting Service, Raleigh, N. C.
July 13, 1949

WEEKLY OPERATIONS IN CHATHAM-WILKES COMMERCIAL BROILER AREAS



WHY

THE

FARM CENSUS

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORTING SERVICE - RALEIGH

COOPERATING

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

NORTH CAROLINA

Farm Census

FARM CENSUS
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONCERNING NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS'
ANNUAL FARM CENSUS SURVEYS



NORTH CAROLINA TRUCK CROP NEWS

U.S.D.A. and N.C.D.A.
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

NUMBER 8

RALEIGH, N. C.

JULY 7, 1949



BUNCOMBE FARM COUNTY DIGEST STATIST

This county publication is developed by the
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE
of the United States and North Carolina Departments of Agriculture
in cooperation with and for
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND TAX LISTING OFFICERS

PROFIT and LOSS

THE APPARENT GAINER
MAY BE
THE REAL LOSER



NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

How CROP REPORTS

ARE MADE FOR

North Carolina Farmers

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA



UNITED STATES
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Crops and Livestock Estimates

NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Agriculture
Division of Markets
Office of Agricultural Statistics



BULLETIN 31

RALEIGH

MARCH, 1925

AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES FOR NORTH CAROLINA

NUMBER 1

RALEIGH, N. C.

MARCH 20, 1947

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Cooperating
with

N. C. Department of Agriculture
Division of Agriculture

WEATHER and CROPS

IN NORTH CAROLINA

WEEK ENDING
JULY 16, 1949

U.S.D.A. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

NUMBER 17

WEATHER BUREAU, USDC

RALEIGH, N. C.
JULY 19, 1949

NORTH CAROLINA

FARM FACTS

BY COUNTIES

Your County In Print

Reporting Districts
Crop Reporting Service



No. 34

RALEIGH, N. C.

APRIL 5, 1949

AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND OTHER CURRENT ITEMS

AGRICULTURE ESTIMATES

FARM PRODUCT PRICES UP

FARMERS NET LESS IN 1948

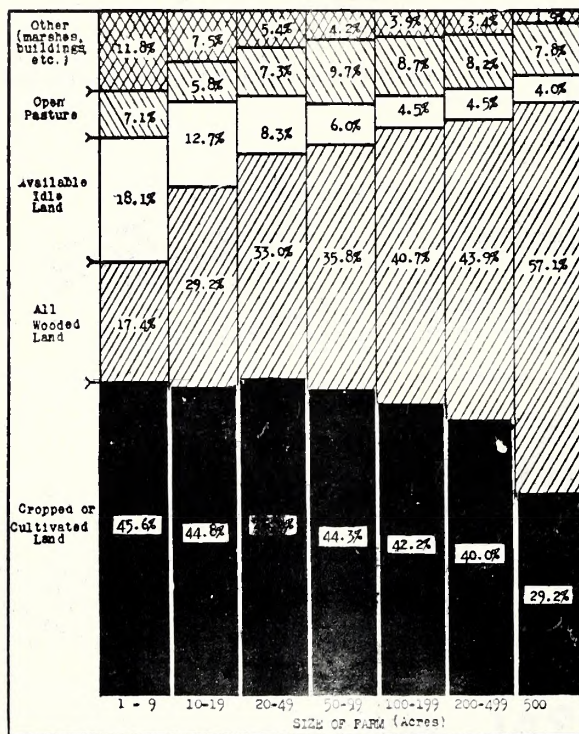
The article below is the fifth in

The general level of prices received

The realized net income

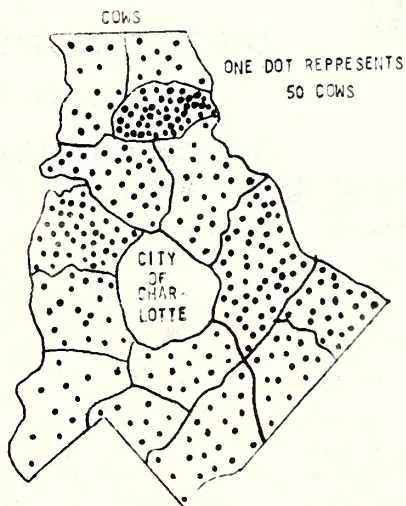
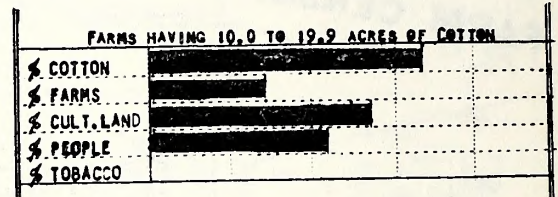
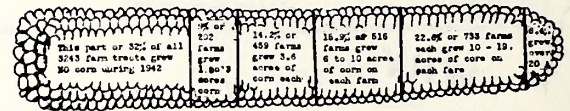
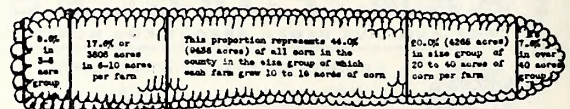
COUNTY SIZE GROUPING STUDIES

PERCENTAGE UTILIZATION OF FARM LAND, BY SIZE OF FARM
IREDELL COUNTY, 1942



Interpretation of

—Corn Size Grouping



QUESTIONS
& **A**NSWERS

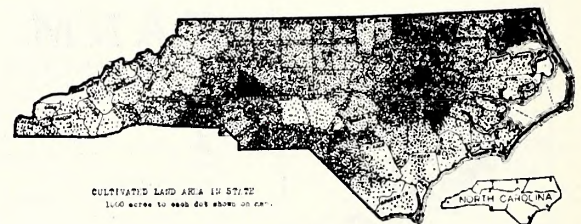


CHART 2 Yield Per Acre

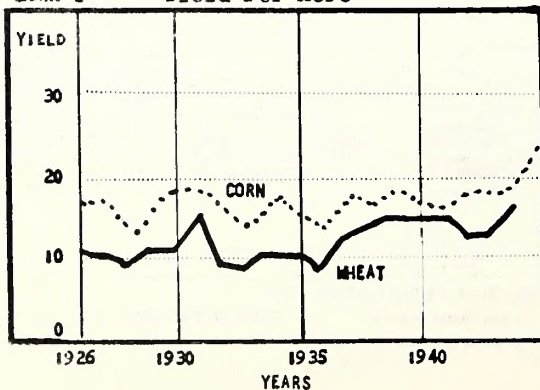
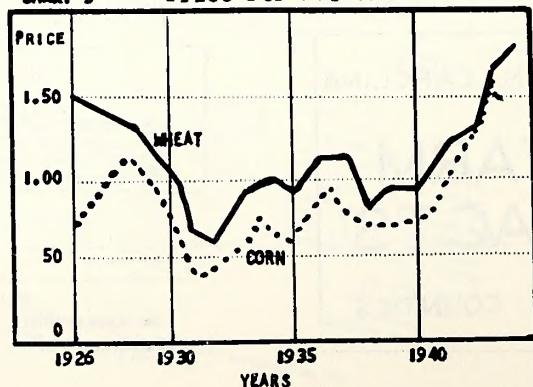


CHART 3 Price Per Bushel



Crop Control Programs

While this issue carries no statistics, it is based on the figures carried in the annual publication: "Agricultural Statistics."

North Carolina is the only Southern state that has enjoyed the privileges and benefits of yearly farm census facts reported directly by farmers. This information has enabled this state to be prepared for all emergency programs that have arisen since World War 1.

During the last 14 years an average of about 280,000 reports have been made by those who knew land uses best. This meant about 93% completeness. Thus COUNTY working material was available, that was acceptable to the government agencies. The AAA or PMA compliance records are not adequate, for they cover too few crops, no livestock, and only farms under contract to control crops. Anyway, they are confidential and are not for public information purposes.

The cash benefits gained through the Government payments have already justified the County statistics costs for all future years.

D

Who Are Benefited?

Since the farm census is a county commissioner's responsibility, they should become aware of their local information needs, uses, values, reliability, completeness, opportunities and even individual farmer benefits. Faults exist in everything, so let's consider the advantages.

Duplication of this information purpose does NOT exist even with the PMA records. It is not for taxation, and confidential handling IS required. It has been much more reliable and complete than has been adjudged locally.

Since Chambers of Commerce, bankers, advertising, insurance, bonding and industries, in addition to the several agricultural service agencies, have so successfully used the farm census results, obviously better services to and consideration of farmers' problems are promoted.

Chief of all the benefits derived from the township farm census surveys is that to the individual farmers, who report their crop acreages, etc. each year. This good inventorial thinking habit is the basis for knowing their own farming practices over a long series of years. Then this is a natural step to understanding and appreciation of the farm programs of recent years.

Should any one need an official record of his previous years' crop acreage or livestock numbers, such confidential records are available to the farm owner.

INDEX

PAGE

A SHOW OF HANDS.....	2
ACCIDENT ON FARMS SURVEY.....	14
AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES STORY.....	3
BRANCHES OF U.S.D.A.	37
CENSUS OF FARMS	
COMPLETENESS OF FARM CENSUS.....	17
IMPORTANT FARM CENSUS RESULTS.....	32
PURPOSES OF FARM CENSUS.....	16
USES OF FARM CENSUS.....	16
COMMUNITIES IN NASH COUNTY.....	16
CONFUSION.....	4
COUNTY RANKS IN VALUE OF 11 MAJOR CROPS.	6
CROP REPORTING SERVICE, PICTURES.....	5,7,9,11
CROP REPORTING SERVICE FLOW CHART.....	33
CROPLAND HARVESTED IN UNITED STATES.....	39
CROPS	
BARLEY.....	27
BUCKWHEAT.....	27
COMPARATIVE ACREAGE AND VALUE OF MOST IMPORTANT CROPS.....	15
CORN ACREAGE.....	18
CORN, FARM DISPOSITION.....	18
CORN, FARM ACREAGE SIZE GROUPINGS.....	42
CORN FOR GRAIN.....	18
CORN FOR SILAGE - FORAGE.....	27
CORN PRODUCTION.....	18
CORN YIELD - 20 YEAR TREND.....	42
COST PER ACRE OF SPECIFIED CROPS.....	20
COTTON ACREAGE.....	20
COTTON, FARM ACREAGE SIZE GROUPINGS...	42
COTTON PRODUCTION.....	20
HAY, FARM DISPOSITION.....	27
IRISH POTATO ACREAGE.....	28
IRISH POTATO PRODUCTION.....	28
LESPEDEZA HAY ACREAGE.....	32
LESPEDEZA HAY PRODUCTION.....	32
OATS ACREAGE.....	25
OATS DISTRIBUTION.....	25
OATS FOR GRAIN.....	25
OATS PRODUCTION.....	25
PEANUT ACREAGE.....	21
PEANUT DISPOSITION.....	21
PEANUT HAY PRODUCTION.....	21
PEANUT PRODUCTION.....	21
RYE ACREAGE.....	26
RYE PRODUCTION.....	26
RYE, 17 YEAR TREND IN ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION.....	26
SORGHUM SIRUP.....	27
SOYBEAN ACREAGE.....	31
SOYBEAN, FARM DISPOSITION.....	31
SOYBEAN PRODUCTION.....	31
SWEET POTATO ACREAGE.....	29
SWEET POTATO DISPOSITION.....	29
SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION.....	29
TOBACCO ACREAGE.....	19
TOBACCO MARKETS AND WAREHOUSES.....	19
TOBACCO PRODUCTION.....	19
TRUCK CROPS ACREAGE, COMMERCIAL.....	30
WHEAT ACREAGE.....	24
WHEAT, FARM DISPOSITION.....	24
WHEAT PRODUCTION.....	24
WHEAT YIELD - 20 YEAR TREND.....	42
WHEAT, 17 YEAR TREND OF ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION.....	24
DAIRY	
COWS AND HEIFERS MILKED.....	36
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE.....	36
VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD.....	36
VALUE OF POULTRY AND PRODUCTS.....	36

INDEX

PAGE

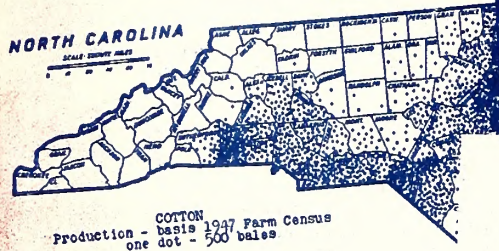
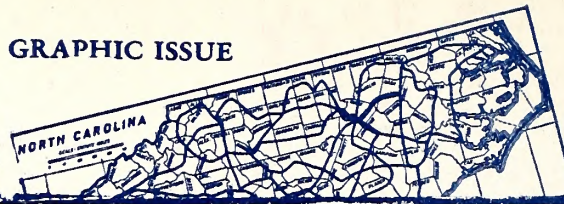
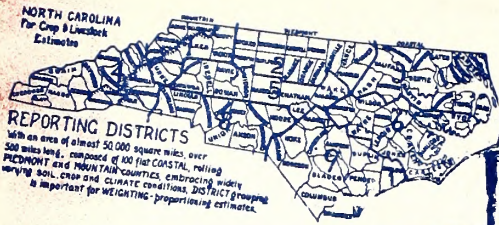
FARM UTILITIES OR SERVICES	
FARMS WITH ELECTRICITY.....	37
FARMS WITH TELEPHONES.....	37
FERTILIZERS	
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER USED IN STATE...	33
REGIONAL FERTILIZER SHIPMENTS.....	10
FRUIT	
APPLE TREES.....	30
PEACH TREES.....	30
PECAN TREES.....	30
INCOME OF FARMS	
FARMERS INCOME.....	37
SOURCES OF CASH FARM INCOME.....	38
STATE CASH AND GROSS FARM INCOME - 22 YEAR TREND.....	15
LAND	
COUNTY DISTRIBUTION.....	12
COUNTY PERCENTAGES OF LAND USES.....	13
CULTIVATED LAND.....	12
CULTIVATED LAND BY TOWNSHIPS.....	16
CULTIVATED LAND, STATE MAP.....	42
DISTRIBUTION OF CULTIVATED LAND.....	17
FARM LAND PERCENT UTILIZATION.....	42
FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES.....	14
FARM WOODED LAND.....	12
IDLE OPEN LAND.....	12
LAND USES.....	12
OPEN LAND UTILIZATION.....	12
PASTURE LAND.....	12
SIZE OF FARMS IN UNITED STATES.....	39
STATE LAND USAGES - 29 YEAR TREND.....	17
TOTAL LAND UTILIZATION.....	12
LIVESTOCK	
CATTLE AND STEAK.....	31
CHICKENS AND WORK STOCK 25 YEAR TREND.	35
COLONIES OF BEES.....	37
COWS, TOWNSHIP DISTRIBUTION	
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.....	42
EWES KEPT FOR BREEDING.....	34
HORSES IN UNITED STATES.....	39
MILK COWS, SOWS AND GILTS- 25 YEARS...	35
MULES AND HORSES, WORK STOCK.....	34
MULES IN UNITED STATES.....	39
SOWS AND GILTS.....	34
VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS.....	34
MACHINERY ON FARMS	
AUTOMOBILES ON FARMS.....	37
FARM COMBINES USED.....	38
FARM OWNED TRUCKS AND TRAILERS IN UNITED STATES.....	14
FARM TRACTORS IN UNITED STATES.....	39
FARM TRACTORS USED IN NORTH CAROLINA..	38
MONTHLY GENERAL CROP REPORTERS	
POPULATION ON FARMS	
FARM POPULATION.....	8
TENANTS.....	8
PUBLICATION - SAMPLE HEADINGS.....	41
RAINFALL, 25 YEAR AVERAGE.....	29
RELEASES - SAMPLE HEADINGS.....	41
RURAL AND URBAN INTERESTS INSEPERABLE...	33
SAMPLE COUNTIES IN UNITED STATES.....	14
SAMPLE REPORTS.....	40
SAMPLE SCHEDULES.....	40
SOIL TYPES MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.....	22,23
TRAVEL OF STATISTICIANS.....	8

(No cross references shown)

Cover graphs are for background
effect and not for study

GRAPHIC ISSUE

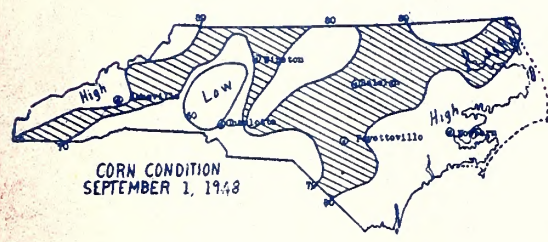
DISTRIBUTION OF WORK STOCK



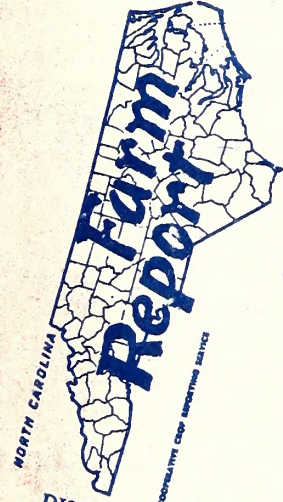
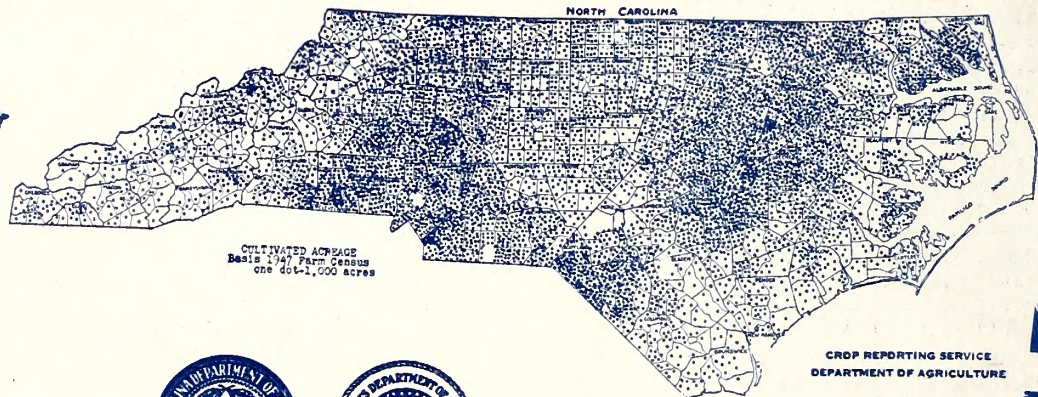
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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

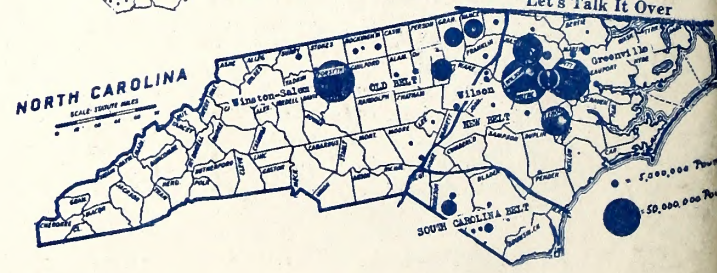
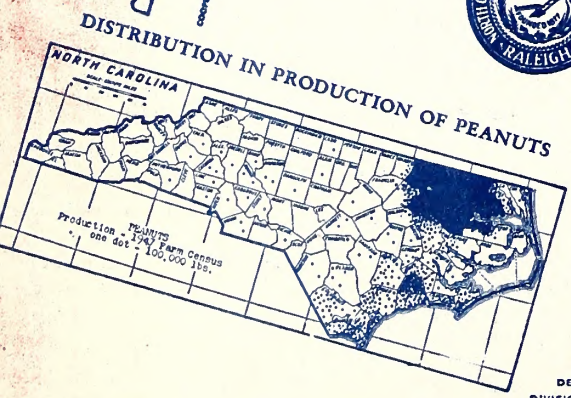
1949



CULTIVATED ACREAGE IN 1947 BY TOWNSHIPS



CROP REPORTING SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FEDERAL-STATE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA